Calendar No. 627

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 622

ATOMIC WEAPONS REWARDS ACT OF 1955

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 609]

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, to whom was referred the bill (S. 609) to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons, having considered the same, unanimously report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendment inserts the words "the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," after the word "includes" and before the word "all" in section 7 (d).

DANGERS OF COVERT INTRODUCTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS OR MATERIALS FOR PRODUCING ATOMIC WEAPONS INTO THE UNITED STATES

The primary purpose of S. 609 is to authorize the payment of rewards to persons who supply original information to the United States Government with respect to any attempt to introduce covertly atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons into the United States or who supply original information leading to the finding of any illegally introduced atomic weapons or materials for producing atomic weapons.

Since the atomic weapon monopoly of the United States ended, it has been possible for an enemy nation to smuggle nuclear devices or special nuclear material into this country and thereby destroy vital targets prior to or following the commencement of hostilities. With passing time, the destructive yield of atomic weapons has increased with attendant advancements in the art of weaponeering. It must be assumed that potential enemies can now devise small atomic weapons, so constructed as to minimize the chance of detection by customs, by

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counterintelligence, or defense personnel. This potential constitutes a grave risk to the common defense and security of the United States.

Our Government will continue to exercise its full efforts in making available technical means of uncovering such secretly introduced devices. This bill will assist the effort by increasing our chance of learning in advance of such enemy action.

The genesis of the bill was a National Security Council recommendation in 1954. Subsequently, on July 29, 1954, the Attorney General in a communication to the Vice President forwarded a draft bill. After introduction in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, that bill was referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy considered that bill (S. 3851) at meetings on August 11, 1954, and heard witnesses from the executive branch.

Representatives of the Department of Justice, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Customs, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Central Intelligence Agency testified before the Joint Committee and recommended the enactment of legislation to meet these objectives. It was the view of the executive-branch witnesses that the proposed bill would materially strengthen the internal security of the United States and would provide an alert to our citizens to the need for vigilance. It would also, because of its provisions for reward and for sanctuary of aliens, encourage aliens to furnish information about such unauthorized and dangerous activities.

The Joint Committee recommended passage of this legislation in the 83d Congress. The House of Representatives did pass it on August 17, 1954, but the Senate did not consider the measure.

The identical bill, as recommended by the Joint Committee, was forwarded to the Vice President by the Attorney General on January 18, 1955 (the Attorney General's letter will be found on p. 3). The Joint Committee has, again, recommended the enactment of the bill.

This legislative proposal has the endorsement of the Bureau of the Budget and the Joint Committee has been advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill provides (sec. 2) that the United States Government shall grant a reward, not to exceed $500,000, to any person who furnishes original information to the United States leading to the finding or other acquisition of atomic devices which are illegally in the country or any information regarding an attempt to introduce, manufacture, or acquire the same.

Section 3 authorizes an Awards Board to determine the merits of a claim for this reward. The Board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission to be designated by the Commission. The President is to approve any award over $50,000.

The Board will determine whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2 and further establish the merits of the claim of an officer or employee of the United States considering the scope of his duties.

Section 4 considers the possibility that a citizen of a foreign state who would furnish the information specified in section 2 could be the subject of reprisal. This section therefore provides authority for offering the sanctuary of a permanent residence in the United States to such an individual upon the joint determination of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence that the entry and granting of visas to such an individual and to members of his immediate family is in the public interest. The provisions of this section were amended in the committee in view of the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act which was passed in 1950. The original provisions have been based on the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947. The present language parallels the provisions in section 212 of the Immigration Act, and the Director of Immigration and Naturalization under the terms of the act is responsible for all of the functions assigned to the Attorney General.

Section 5 grants administrative powers to the Awards Board.

Section 6 provides that upon certification of the Awards Board and approval by the President, the reward is payable out of appropriations for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947.

Section 7 recites the definitions of the terms used in the act and defines the terms "atomic energy," "atomic weapon," "special nuclear material" and "United States." These definitions are based on the definitions reflected in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

JANUARY 18, 1955.

The VICE PRESIDENT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: There is attached for your consideration and appropriate action a legislative proposal to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons.

The National Security Council has made a study of the problem of the possible illegal introduction into the United States, and the illegal manufacture and acquisition in the United States, of various atomic materials or weapons, the presence of which would constitute a threat to the security of the Nation and the welfare of its people.

The attached bill which implements the Council's recommendation, is designed to set up a system of rewards for original information leading to the acquisition by the United States of special nuclear material or atomic weapons which have been illegally brought into the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia or which have been illegally manufactured or acquired therein. It is also designed to set up a system of rewards for original information with respect to attempts illegally to introduce, manufacture or acquire such material or weapons.

It is believed that this proposal will materially strengthen the internal security of the United States by alerting the people thereof to the need for vigilance, and by providing a monetary reward for informants. It will likewise, by reason of its provisions for reward and for immigration to the United States for permanent residence, encourage aliens to furnish information about the unauthorized introduction, manufacture, or acquisition of special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

This legislation in the form in which it is transmitted herewith was passed by the House of Representatives (H. R. 10203, 83d Cong.), and reported favorably in the Senate by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (S. 3851, 83d Cong.), toward the close of the 83d Congress. The Bureau of the Budget has advised that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.

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CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill accompanying this report are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955".

SEC. 2. Any person who furnishes original information to the United States—

(a) leading to the finding or other acquisition by the United States of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been introduced into the United States, or which has been manufactured or acquired therein contrary to the laws of the United States, or

(b) with respect to an attempted introduction into the United States or an attempted manufacture or acquisition therein of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon, contrary to the laws of the United States

shall be rewarded by the payment of an amount not to exceed $500,000.

SEC. 3. An Awards Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury (who shall be the Chairman), the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of Central Intelligence, and of one member of the Atomic Energy Commission designated by that Commission, shall determine whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to any award and the amount thereof to be paid pursuant to section 2. In determining whether any person furnishing information to the United States is entitled to an award and the amount of such award, the Board shall take into consideration—

(a) whether or not the information is of the type specified in section 2, and

(b) whether the person furnishing the information was an officer or employee of the United States and, if so, whether the furnishing of such information was in the line of duty of that person.

Any reward of $50,000 or more shall be approved by the President.

SEC. 4. If the information leading to an award under section 3 is furnished by an alien, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Director of Central Intelligence, acting jointly, may determine that the entry of such alien into the United States is in the public interest and, in that event, such alien and the members of his immediate family may receive immigrant visas and may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding the requirements of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 5. The Board established under section 3 is authorized to hold such hearings and make, promulgate, issue, rescind, and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 6. Any awards granted under section 3 of this Act shall be certified by the Awards Board and, together with the approval of the President in those cases where such approval is required, transmitted to the Director of Central Intelligence for payment out of funds appropriated or available for the administration of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended.

SEC. 7. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "atomic energy" means all forms of energy released in the course of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation.

(b) The term "atomic weapon" means any device utilizing atomic energy, exclusive of the means for transporting or propelling the device (where such means is a separable and divisible part of the device), the principal purpose of which is for use as, or for development of, a weapon, a weapon prototype, or a weapon test device.

(c) The term "special nuclear material" means plutonium, or uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, or any other material which is found to be special nuclear material pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(d) The term "United States", when used in a geographical sense, includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, all Territories and possessions of the United States and the Canal Zone; except that in section 4 the term "United States" when so used shall have the meaning given to it in the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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Calendar No. 628

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 623

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

JUNE 22 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. STENNIS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6239]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6239) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	$166,901,780
Amount of increase by Senate (net)	2,554,969
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	169,456,749
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1956	175,462,020
Amount of appropriations, 1955	170,772,799
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1956	6,005,271
Under the appropriations for 1955	1,316,050

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill provides a total of $169,456,749 for 1956 expenses of the District of Columbia government. This sum is $1,316,050 under 1955 total appropriations, is $6,005,271 below the 1956 budget estimates, and is $2,554,969 in excess of the House allowance. Percent-

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agewise the total amount recommended would be 0.8 percent under the 1955 available funds, 3.4 percent under the total budget estimates, and 1.5 percent over the House allowance.

A summary of the appropriation bill follows:

	1955 appropriations	1956 estimate	House allowance	Senate committee recommendation	Senate increase over House allowance
Operating expenses	$130,347,299	$134,982,320	$132,595,280	$134,011,249	$1,415,969
Capital outlay	40,425,500	40,479,700	34,306,500	35,445,500	1,139,000
Total	170,772,799	175,462,020	166,901,780	169,456,749	2,554,969

The committee feels that the additional sums recommended for operating expenses will adequately provide for services rendered by the government of the District of Columbia, and that increases for capital outlay will provide sufficient funds for the second year of the 10-year public-works construction program.

Major capital outlay increases include costs for construction of the Woodridge Library in the Northeast section, $294,000; firehouse in the Southeast section, $260,000; Women's Bureau, $565,000; and initial costs for the new bridge across the Potomac River, $1,500,000. An offsetting item is the recommended reduction of $2,600,000 from the House allowance and budget estimate of $3,200,000 to begin construction of the Youth Correctional Center at Lorton, since plans therefor will not be completed before May 1, 1956.

The committee is well aware of the intricate problems involved in administering the duties imposed on the Commissioners in their day-to-day operation of a city of 800,000 people, particularly where that city partakes of the characteristics of a State and county as well as a municipality, and wishes to commend the Commissioners and their associates for the high degree of fiscal responsibility which was clearly demonstrated in their presentation of the District budget before the committee.

Federal Contribution to General Fund

The committee has approved $20 million as the Federal contribution to the general fund of the District of Columbia. This sum is the budget estimate and the amount authorized by Public Law 364, 83d Congress, known as the Public Works Act of 1954. Included in this sum is the capital outlay item of $7 million, which is the authorized amount to carry out the second year of the 10-year public-works construction program.

Of the $134,008,868 recommended appropriation items payable from the general fund revenues, the percentage of the United States share, through the contribution of $20 million, would be about 15 percent, whereas the House allowance of $16 million would provide less than 12 percent. This percentage compares with a high Federal payment of 40 percent in 1922 and a low of 8.5 percent in 1954.

Testimony presented to the committee shows that the area of tax-exempt property in the District has been increasing from year to year with the net result of diminishing returns from the major source of tax revenues. Records show that 52.5 percent of the land area, exclusive

of streets and avenues, was tax-exempt in the fiscal year 1955; 49.7 percent was tax-exempt in the fiscal year 1945; and but 43.1 percent was tax-exempt in the fiscal year 1935.

The operating expenses of the District have increased since 1946 by over $41 million through the enactment of beneficial legislation, and this sum is an annual recurring obligation. As a means of offsetting these increasing obligations, additional taxes were imposed upon residents of the District to increase the general fund revenues by the enactment of Public Law 195 in 1947, Public Law 76 in 1949, and Public Law 364, the Public Works Act of 1954.

In these circumstances, it would appear that the residents of the District have been required to assume their share of the increased obligations resulting from legislative mandates. It is estimated that approximately $9.1 million additional revenue in the general fund alone will be collected annually as the result of Public Law 364.

REVENUES, OBLIGATIONS, AND SURPLUS

In the bill recommended to the Senate the estimated surplus for all funds, as of June 30, 1956, is $3,234,669, as compared to $4,216,638 under the House bill. The difference of $981,969 represents the increased fund requirements, $4,981,969, proposed in the Senate bill ($3,981,969 for costs of amendments proposed and $1,000,000 for anticipated supplemental estimates) minus the $4,000,000 additional revenue proposed through increase of the Federal payment to the general fund.

As to the general fund the estimated surplus on June 30, 1956, under the Senate proposal is $743,654 in contrast to an estimated deficit of $593,908 under the bill as passed the House. Testimony presented to the committee shows that revenues accruing to this fund for the first 11 months of the fiscal year 1955 have exceeded the official estimate of April 11 by $1,666,000, and by projection of this rate of increase into fiscal year 1956, would produce a surplus exceeding $3,000,000 instead of the estimated $743,654. It must be noted, however, that this estimated $3,000,000 surplus is insufficient to meet the salary increases proposed in legislation pending before the Congress which amount to approximately $6,000,000. The committee understands that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are considering the submission of legislation to provide additional revenues sufficient to eliminate this potential condition.

It is the expressed desire of the committee that this legislation be submitted, and that the Commissioners take into consideration the serious question that exists in Congress as to whether or not the present amount of contribution should be continued each year.

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A statement on the status of funds follows:

	Estimated revenues (as of Apr. 11, 1955)		Estimated funds required		Estimated surplus or deficit, June 30, 1956	
	House bill	Senate committee recommendations	House bill	Senate committee recommendations	House bill	Senate committee recommendations
General fund:						
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1955	$3,988,622	$3,988,622				
Revenue collections during year	114,812,000	114,812,000				
Federal payment	16,000,000	20,000,000				
Subtotal, general fund	134,800,622	138,800,622	[1] $135,394,530	[2] $138,056,968	−$593,908	+$743,654
Highway fund:						
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1955	1,381,500	1,381,500				
Revenue collections during year	13,700,000	13,700,000				
Treasury loan	6,000,000	6,000,000				
Subtotal, highway fund	21,081,500	21,081,500	17,876,700	20,242,181	+3,204,800	+839,319
Water fund:						
Funds from surplus, June 30, 1955	526,816	526,816				
Revenue collections during year	6,024,000	6,024,000				
Federal payment	1,302,000	1,302,000				
Treasury loan	3,000,000	3,000,000				
Subtotal water fund	10,852,816	10,852,816	10,408,100	10,392,028	+444,716	+460,788
Sanitary sewage works fund:						
Funds from surplus June 30, 1955	292,214	292,214				
Revenue collections during year	2,887,000	2,887,000				
Federal payment	590,700	590,700				
Treasury loan	700,000	700,000				
Subtotal, sanitary sewage works fund	4,469,914	4,469,914	4,447,950	4,418,072	+21,964	+51,842
Motor-vehicle parking fund:						
Funds from surplus June 30, 1955	1,124,666	1,124,666				
Revenue collections during year	410,000	410,000				
Subtotal, motor-vehicle parking fund	1,534,666	1,534,666	395,600	395,600	+1,139,066	+1,139,066
Grand total, all funds	172,739,518	176,739,518	168,522,880	173,504,849	+4,216,638	+3,234,669

1. Represents:

Total appropriated items in House bill	$133,773,430
Plus: Funding of items deferred in 1955 bill	+8,000,000
Total	141,773,430
Less: Amount to be funded in 1957 bill	−6,378,900
1956 total funds required in House bill	135,394,530

2. Represents:

Total appropriated items in House bill	133,773,430
Plus: Senate committee amendments	+235,438
Total appropriated items in Senate bill	134,008,868
Plus:	
Amount reserved for supplementals, 1956	+1,000,000
Funding of items deferred in 1955 bill	+8,000,000
	143,008,868
Less: Amount to be funded in 1957 bill	−4,951,900
1956 total funds required in Senate bill	138,056,968

OPERATING EXPENSES

Executive office.—The committee recommends an increase of $64,900 over the House allowance of $300,000, or a total appropriation of $364,900. Included in the additional sum is $50,000 which was submitted as a supplemental estimate, Senate Document 50, and represents the cost of regulating the election of delegates from the District of Columbia to national political conventions. Of course, this additional sum is available only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation pending in H. R. 191, which has passed the House. The balance of the allowance, $14,900, represents the amount requested restored to enable the establishment of an adequate staff and cover other related costs for the urban renewal program authorized under the National Housing Act of 1954, Public Law 560.

Department of General Administration.—For this item the committee has allowed $113,710 over the House sum of $3,021,850, to provide a total appropriation of $3,135,560. The additional sum restores the estimate for costs of reallocated positions, the cost of additional positions requested to carry out the payroll and bond savings program and the employment program, the purchase and replacement of essential supplies and equipment, and other object costs, including costs for razing District-owned buildings, and wharf maintenance. Distribution of the allowance by activities follows:

	Appropriation adjusted, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowance	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Administration	$31,840	$31,840	$31,840	$31,840	
Administrative services	104,077	138,733	105,823	138,733	+$32,910
Budget	83,047	88,010	83,047	88,010	+4,963
Finance:					
Accounting	439,669	468,839	449,669	468,839	+19,170
Assessing	1,128,090	1,194,257	1,194,257	1,194,257	
Collection	588,640	602,055	584,090	602,055	+17,965
Disbursing	55,901	55,901	55,901	55,901	
Internal auditing	118,076	118,176	117,676	118,176	+500
Management	67,355	67,355	67,355	67,355	
Personnel	168,547	197,447	172,277	197,207	+24,930
Procurement	160,280	173,187	159,915	173,187	+13,272
Total appropriation or estimate	2,945,522	3,135,800	3,021,850	3,135,560	+113,710

The committee agrees with the need for an accelerated reassessment program in the District of Columbia in order to equalize real-estate tax assessments, and to the allowance by the House of the full budget estimate for the Assessor's Office. If additional funds are required for this activity the committee will look with favor on the submission of a supplemental estimate for that purpose.

Office of Corporation Counsel.—The committee recommends an additional sum of $15,900, to provide a total appropriation of $442,900, as compared to the House allowance of $427,000. The additional sum restores the $6,000 reduced by the House and relating to funds for reallocations, the purchase of essential office equipment, and costs of printing and reproduction items, and the balance, $9,900, for the employment of an Assistant Corporation Counsel, GS–14, at $9,600 per annum, and $300 for related equipment costs.

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Compensation and retirement fund expenses.—For this item the committee recommends an increase of $100,000 over the House allowance of $9,936,000, to provide a total of $10,036,000, which is $50,000 below the budget estimate. The additional sum will provide the full budget estimate of $4,580,000 requested for Policemen's and Firemen's Relief.

Regulatory agencies.—The committee recommends $991,420, as compared to the House allowance of $958,000, or an increase of $33,420. The additional sum is required to cover the various agencies' costs for reallocated positions, program expansions, purchase of equipment, and other nonpersonal expenses. Distribution of the allowance by activities follows:

	Appropriation, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowance	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Control of alcoholic beverages	$120,750	$125,555	$125,250	$125,555	+$305
Administration of parole laws	92,113	94,240	91,830	94,140	+2,310
Death investigations	66,372	79,462	76,872	79,462	+2,590
Administration of insurance laws	90,423	90,411	89,886	90,411	+525
Administration of wage, safety, and hours laws	84,011	87,933	83,752	87,933	+4,181
Filing and recording property and corporation papers	269,931	293,220	281,931	293,220	+11,289
Investigation and regulation of public utilities	166,752	173,077	166,627	173,077	+6,450
Planning and zoning	42,852	47,622	41,852	47,622	+5,770
Total appropriation or estimate	933,204	991,520	958,000	991,420	+33,420

Department of occupations and professions.—For this department the committee recommends the appropriation of $253,030, as compared to the House allowance of $240,000, or an increase of $13,030. The additional sum will provide $4,000 to pay honorariums to Board members responsible for passing upon the fitness of applicants to enter a profession or occupation, and $500 for travel costs; $4,955 for an inspector in the investigation and inspection activity needed in the inspection of schools of nursing in the District of Columbia; and $3,575 for a GS–4 clerk required in the processing and issuance of real-estate bonds and licenses.

Public schools.—For operating expenses of the public schools, the committee recommends an increase of $289,158 over the House allowance to provide a total appropriation of $28,285,968. This sum is $659,398 over the 1955 appropriation and $94,968 over the budget estimate.

It was the committee's considered judgment that the increased allowance was necessary to meet the operating costs in the several activities of the school system. Specifically, the increase of $289,158 represents:

Reallocations	$5,099
Repairs to school equipment	4,000
Increased cost of repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	145,000
Cafeteria modernization program	25,000
Clerks (14) for elementary schools	41,300
Supplies and materials—increased enrollments	21,489
Furniture and equipment replacement program	25,000
Personnel office staff (3)	11,710
Automobile allowances for school attendance officers	1,000
Typewriter maintenance	3,435
Business administration staff (1)	3,175
Visual instruction program	2,950
Total increase requested	289,158

The committee was impressed with the justifications presented by individuals and representatives of associations interested in the 50 additional teacher positions for retarded children, and directs that the Superintendent of Schools provide, in addition to the 21 teacher positions allowed by the House and agreed to by this committee, such additional positions as may be procured within available funds and determined to be essential to help alleviate this situation.

The need for two full-time clinical psychologists to aid the emotionally disturbed schoolchildren also appears to the committee to be well justified, and school officials are directed to establish these positions from the funds allowed.

Little difficulty should be experienced in absorbing the cost of these additional positions, since about $21.5 million of the total recommended appropriation is for supervision and instruction.

Distribution of the recommended appropriation follows:

	Appropriation, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowance	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
General administration	$842,950	$860,835	$844,950	$860,835	+$15,885
Supervision and instruction	21,353,121	21,464,812	21,495,943	21,561,622	+65,679
Vocational education, George-Barden program	300,950	306,950	306,950	306,950	----------
Operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment	4,028,849	4,257,703	4,193,267	4,255,861	+62,594
Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds	1,100,700	1,300,700	1,155,700	1,300,700	+145,000
Total appropriation or estimate	27,626,570	28,191,000	27,996,810	28,285,968	+289,158

Public Library.—The committee recommends an increase of $21,000 over the House allowance of $1,620,000, to provide a total appropriation of $1,641,000. The additional sum is required to defray additional costs of telephone and postage charges, repairs to buildings, procurement of supplies and materials, and purchase of a new truck, badly needed to replace one recently damaged.

The committee recognizes the need for sufficient funds for the Public Library system and particularly the recent accomplishments of the Librarian in effecting savings of funds exceeding $200,000 through efficient management.

Recreation Department.—For this item the committee recommends an increase of $16,000, to provide the budget estimate of $1,694,000. The additional sum will permit the staffing of new areas already

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developed, the payment of increased wage-scale rates, costs for reallocated positions, and increased postage fees.

Metropolitan Police.—For this item the committee recommends an increase of $45,000, to provide a total appropriation of $12,826,000, as compared to the House allowance of $12,781,000. The additional sum will provide $23,000 for the extra pay in excess of the 52-week base, $8,000 for reallocated civilian positions, and $14,000 for the increased motor-vehicle replacement program.

Veterans' Service Center.—The committee has approved an increase of $2,200 over the House allowance, or a total of $92,200. The additional sum will provide funds for reallocations, equipment, and supplies and materials.

Civil defense.—For this item the committee has approved $100,000, as compared to the House allowance of $75,000 and the budget estimate of $154,500. The $25,000 recommended over the House bill will permit the continuance in 1956 of the major office functions.

Courts.—The committee has approved the full budget estimate of $3,374,000, which is $74,000 over the House allowance and $210,590 more than the 1955 appropriation. Specifically, the increase will provide $10,434 to the juvenile court for 2 additional grade 7 social workers needed to reduce the caseload, and additional funds for transportation; $6,068 to the municipal court for costs incident to the operation of the Central Violations Bureau; $1,258 to the municipal court of appeals; and $56,240 for services rendered by the Department of Justice and the Judiciary.

Distribution by activities of the amount recommended follows:

	Appropriation 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowances	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Juvenile court	$347,611	$377,357	$366,923	$377,357	+$10,434
Municipal court	810,009	827,178	821,110	827,178	+6,068
Municipal court of appeals	100,615	104,290	103,032	104,290	+1,258
District of Columbia Tax Court	25,175	25,175	25,175	25,175	
United States court	1,880,000	2,040,000	1,983,760	2,040,000	+56,240
Total appropriation or estimate	3,163,410	3,374,000	3,300,000	3,374,000	+74,000

Department of Public Health.—The committee recommends an increase of $195,564 over the House allowance of $23,492,000, to provide a total appropriation of $23,687,564. The increase of $195,564 will provide $41,980 for reallocated positions; $127,084 for salary increases to resident physicians, interns, and pupil nurses; $5,000 for care of narcotic addicts; $3,500 to replace dental equipment; $8,000 for medical examinations and health programing of municipal employees; and $10,000 to defray the increased allowance; $25,000 to $35,000, for services of Visiting Nurse Association.

Distribution of the allowances by activities follows:

	Appropriation adjusted, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowance	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Administration	$624,792	$670,029	$650,673	$663,001	+$12,328
Disease control	562,939	555,381	543,024	554,784	+11,760
Maternal and child health	440,853	443,787	441,719	443,784	+2,065
Public health nursing	648,045	648,285	648,045	658,285	+10,240
Laboratories and pharmacies	204,048	202,061	200,891	202,061	+1,170
Dental health	229,831	254,444	234,764	249,694	+14,930
Food and public health engineering	447,751	448,276	447,751	448,276	+525
District of Columbia General Hospital	6,021,701	6,143,881	5,998,884	6,136,775	+137,891
Glenn Dale Hospital	2,600,040	2,599,293	2,575,949	2,580,604	+4,655
Medical charities	870,000	870,000	870,000	870,000	----------
Freedmen's Hospital	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	----------
St. Elizabeths Hospital	10,330,300	10,582,563	10,580,300	10,580,300	----------
Total appropriation or estimate	23,280,300	23,718,000	23,492,000	23,687,564	+195,564

Department of Corrections.—For this item the committee recommends $4,533,640, or an increase of $13,640 over the House allowance of $4,520,000. The additional sum will cover the costs of reallocated positions.

Department of Public Welfare.—The committee agrees to the House allowance of $9,600,000 which is a reduction of $432,000 under the budget estimate. The allowance recommended is considered to be sufficient to cover proposed operations in the various activities during the ensuing fiscal year.

Distribution of the allowance, by activities, follows:

Description	Appropriation adjusted, 1955	Estimate, 1956	Recommended by House and Senate
Administration	$156,494	$162,737	$162,737
Public Assistance Division	3,352,819	3,568,553	3,180,653
Child Welfare Division	1,644,240	2,111,884	2,111,884
District of Columbia Village	1,013,859	1,058,906	1,058,906
Receiving Home for Children	168,552	191,839	191,839
Junior Village	390,632	434,041	434,041
Municipal Lodging House	23,067	23,214	23,214
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors	32,690	33,457	33,457
Children's Center	1,982,678	2,447,369	2,403,269
Total appropriation or estimate	8,765,061	10,032,000	9,600,000

In order to effect substantial savings in the care of dependent children, the Director of Public Welfare is authorized to utilize in the Child Welfare Division a portion of the additional personnel provided in the House allowance in order to prevent family breakdown and thereby create additional long-range savings to the District of Columbia.

The committee directs the Director of Public Welfare to secure out of existing funds the services of a grade 13 psychiatrist and a grade 11 clinical psychologist, for the Children's Center at Laurel, also to establish in the Department the position of Supervisor of Volunteers in grade 9 to help with the programs in the various institutions.

Office of the Surveyor.—The committee has approved an appropriation of $158,920, as compared to $148,920 of the House allowance and $149,200 the amount allowed for fiscal year 1955. The $10,000 increase over the House allowance is needed to defray the costs of

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reallocated positions, expansion of cartographic survey program, up-to-date mapping of highway system in District, and replacement of essential office equipment.

Department of Licenses and Inspections.—For this Department the committee recommends an increase of $107,276, to provide $86,000, the amount requested restored, and $21,276, the sum deleted by the House for additional repairs to the Eastern and Western Markets, or a total appropriation of $1,589,276. This sum is $26,724 below the estimate.

Of the $86,000 increase the sum of $59,799 relates to the housing improvement program, $16,151 is for reallocated positions, $9,008 for travel costs of inspectors, and $1,042 for purchase of equipment.

Testimony before the committee clearly indicated the need for the continuance of the Eastern and Western Markets and for the providing of $21,276 for essential repairs and replacements during the fiscal year 1956, and which was not allowed by the House.

Distribution of the allowance by activities follows:

	Appropriation adjusted, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowance	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Administration	$113,146	$118,583	$113,046	$118,583	+$5,537
Inspection	852,392	932,734	873,677	906,343	+32,666
License and permit	148,523	150,612	148,538	150,461	+1,923
Housing	257,939	414,071	346,739	413,889	+67,150
Total appropriation or estimate	1,372,000	1,616,000	1,482,000	1,589,276	+107,276

Department of Highways.—For this department the committee has approved $6,057,981, as compared to the House allowance of $5,876,000, or an increase of $181,981. The additional sum will provide $68,000 for the bridge maintenance program, of which $65,000 is for replacement of draw equipment on the 11th Street Bridge; $16,457 for costs of reallocated positions; $50,000 for purchase of equipment; $34,464 for installation of traffic signals and painting of traffic lines on streets; $7,000 for the structure cleaning program; and $6,060 for the employment of a safety engineer in grade 9, and defraying of increased travel expenses.

	Appropriation, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowances	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Administration	$163,549	$180,472	$163,605	$180,472	+$16,867
Planning, design and engineering	246,205	95,436	89,771	95,436	+5,665
Care of trees and parking	370,019	383,019	383,019	383,019	
Electrical	2,243,833	2,457,627	2,425,793	2,457,627	+31,834
Construction and maintenance of streets	1,519,980	1,520,930	1,520,370	1,520,930	+560
Construction and maintenance of bridges	376,591	463,565	381,407	455,530	+74,123
Mobile equipment	848,323	1,003,951	912,035	964,967	+52,932
Total appropriation or estimate	5,768,600	6,105,000	5,876,000	6,057,981	+181,981

To conform with the committee's action in proposing deletion of section 11 of the general provisions, which relates to electric service charges, the following language is also recommended to be stricken from the House bill:

to be expended in accordance with the provisions of sections 7 and 8 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 (36 Stat. 1008), and with the provisions of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913 (37 Stat. 181), and other laws applicable thereto

Department of Vehicles and Traffic.—For this item the committee recommends $1,119,500 as compared to the House allowance of $1,094,000, or an increase of $25,500. The additional sum will permit the payment of costs for reallocated positions, $9,775; resurfacing of area used for testing applicants' driving ability, $4,000; uniforms for motor vehicle permit examiners, $1,300; purchase of added supplies and materials necessary in administering new Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act, Public Law 365, 83d Congress, $4,000; purchase of additional equipment for new Central Driver File Section, $6,425.

Department of Sanitary Engineering.—For this Department the committee recommends a total appropriation of $10,291,890, as compared to the House allowance of $10,255,000, or an increase of $36,890. The additional sum provides $26,196 for operations on a full-year basis of incinerator No. 3, and $10,694 for costs of reallocated positions. Also approved is language to permit the rental of facilities and purchase of radio equipment after approval by the Director of Highways.

Distribution of the allowance, by activity, follows:

	Appropriation, 1955	Estimate, 1956	House allowances	Senate recommendation	Comparison of Senate allowance with House bill
Administration	$626,592	$574,131	$573,905	$573,905	----------
Planning, design and engineering	207,929	215,849	213,379	213,379	----------
Sanitation	5,346,930	5,451,591	5,425,395	5,451,591	+$26,196
Construction and repair	294,795	308,901	298,195	308,889	+10,694
Sewer operations	1,279,538	1,676,299	1,647,138	1,647,138	----------
Water operations	1,976,956	2,112,229	2,096,988	2,096,988	----------
Total appropriation or estimate	9,732,740	10,339,000	10,255,000	10,291,890	+36,890

National Guard.—The committee recommends an increase of $7,500 over the House allowance of $114,800, to provide the budget estimate of $122,300. The additional sum will allow $7,180 for record management and care and safeguarding of property, and $320 for miscellaneous items.

National Zoological Park.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of $669,300, which is an increase of $24,300 over the House allowance and the 1955 appropriation. The additional sum will provide $22,800 for increases due to personnel classification conversions and extra pay costs in excess of 52-week base, and $1,500 for increases under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act.

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Capital Outlay

Public building construction.—For continuance of this program the committee recommends an increase of $1,309.000 to provide a total appropriation of $7,544,400, as compared to the House allowance of $6,235,400 and the budget of $8,081,900.

The additional sum will provide $162,000 for public schools, of which $138,100 represents permanent improvements, lands and structures, and $23,900 for additional equipment in junior and senior high schools.

The sum of $294.000 has been provided for the new Woodridge Branch Library, which the committee considered was completely justified. Many schools, as well as the Catholic University, are located in the area, and the present branch library situated in a small one-room store building is wholly inadequate to serve the needs of 40,000 people in an area of 1½ miles.

The $565.000 increase recommended for the Police Department relates to the construction of a new Women's Bureau, which the committee felt should be erected to replace the present antiquated structure.

For the Fire Department the committee has provided $260,000 for the construction of a new firehouse in the vicinity of 24th and Irving Streets SE. At the present time southeast Washington has 3 engine companies housed in buildings the latest of which was constructed in 1911; and from the standpoint of effective fire protection for the area, which has increased from 64,000 in 1930 to more than 167,000 in 1950, these 3 engine companies are inadequate to properly serve the area.

For the Department of Public Welfare, the committee has approved $28,000 for plans for a new warehouse at the Children's Center at Laurel. The overall cost of the project is estimated at $430,000. and the committee felt that any sums to initiate construction could be deferred until the fiscal year 1957.

Summary of the public works construction items follows:

Item		Budget estimate	House recommended allowance	Senate recommendation
Public schools:				
Temporary demountable buildings, vicinity of 58th and Eads Sts. NE. and vicinity of 6th and Chesapeake Sts. SE. (four 8-room and three 4-room elementary buildings):				
Sites	$175,000			
Construction, plans, and specifications	450,000			
Equipment	52,050			
		$677,050	$677,050	$677,050
Elementary school, vicinity of 6th St. and Riggs Rd. NE.:				
Construction, plans, and specifications	840,000			
Equipment	55,750			
		895,750	895,750	895,750
Anacostia Senior High School addition:				
Construction, plans, and specifications	790,000			
Equipment	59,850			
		849,850	849,850	849,850
McKinley Senior High School addition and alterations:				
Construction, plans, and specifications	725,000			
Equipment	235,800			
		960,800	960,800	960,800
Eliot Junior High School addition: Plans and specifications		25,200	25,200	25,200
Garfield Elementary School addition:				
Construction, plans, and specifications	$410,000			
Equipment	17,850			
		427,850	427,850	427,850
Schools for Crippled Children, vicinity of Mount Olivet Rd. and Holbrook St. NE.: Plans and specifications		36,800	36,800	36,800
Permanent improvements:				
Lands and structures:				
Replacement of boilers, Armstrong Senior High		65,000	65,000	65,000
Replacement of boilers, Eastern Junior High		6,000	6,000	6,000
Replacement of hot-water tank, Roosevelt Senior High		2,000	2,000	2,000
Building improvements and alterations to eliminate fire hazards		75,000	75,000	75,000
Improvement of classroom illumination		20,000	20,000	20,000
Replacement of roofs, various elementary schools		20,000	20,000	20,000
Refinishing of classroom floors, various schools		50,000	25,000	50,000
Heating units in greenhouses		9,000	----------	9,000
Stage modernization and current conversion, Cardoza Senior High School		78,000	70,000	78,000
Grading, resurfacing, and improvement of play areas		170,100	100,000	170,100
Modernization of sheet-metal shop, Langley Junior High School		2,000	----------	2,000
Replacement of gutters, various schools		16,000	----------	16,000
Replacement of cafeteria ceilings, Jefferson Junior High School		8,000	----------	8,000
Subtotal		521,100	383,000	521,100
Equipment:				
Western Senior High School		23,000	20,000	23,000
Phelps Vocational High School		24,700	20,000	24,700
Paul Junior High School		13,300	10,000	13,300
Langley Junior High School		7,000	----------	7,000
Hine Junior High School		6,900	5,000	6,900
Deal Junior High School		4,000	----------	4,000
Subtotal		78,900	55,000	78,900
Total, public schools		4,473,300	4,311,300	4,473,300
Public Library:				
Woodridge Branch Library		294,000	----------	294,000
Washington Highlands Branch Library		57,050	57,050	57,050
Tenley Branch Library		72,050	72,050	72,050
Total, Public Library		423,100	129,100	423,100
Fire Department:				
New fire-engine house, 24th and Irving Sts. SE		260,000	----------	260,000
New repair shop		16,000	16,000	16,000
Permanent improvements to buildings and grounds		25,000	25,000	25,000
Total, Fire Department		301,000	41,000	301,000

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Item	Budget estimate	House recommended allowance	Senate recommendation
Department of Public Health:			
New Operating suite, District of Columbia General Hospital	$855,000	$855,000	$855,000
Sewage-treatment plant, Glenn Dale Hospital	30,000	30,000	30,000
Permanent improvements to buildings and grounds, District of Columbia General Hospital	50,000	25,000	25,000
Replacement of dormitory for resident physicians and interns, District of Columbia General Hospital	36,000	36,000	36,000
Total, Department of Public Health	971,000	946,000	946,000
Department of Public Welfare:			
Laundry addition, Children's Center	135,000	135,000	135,000
Infirmary cottages, District Training School	59,000	59,000	59,000
Staff housing, Children's Center	28,000	28,000	28,000
Nursery cottage, District Training School	290,000	290,000	290,000
Warehouse, Children's Center	430,000	----------	28,000
Detention unit, District Training School	30,100	30,100	30,100
Incinerator, Children's Center	24,000	24,000	24,000
2 junior units, District Training School	36,400	36,400	36,400
Rehabilitation o present building, Children's Center	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total, Department of Public Welfare	1,062,500	632,500	660,500
Department of Buildings and Grounds:			
Air conditioning, 499 Pennsylvania Ave. NW	105,000	100,000	100,000
Air conditioning, Recorder of Deeds Building	53,000	50,000	50,000
Additional elevator for 499 Pennsylvania Ave. NW	90,000	----------	----------
Provide additional ventilation, room 1153, East Administration Building	2,500	----------	----------
Change from direct to alternating current in comfort stations	5,500	5,500	5,500
Replacement of floor covering in multipurpose buildings	15,000	10,000	10,000
Installation of acoustic tile on multipurpose buildings	10,000	5,000	5,000
Installation of air-conditioning units in District buildings	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total, Department of Buildings and Grounds	286,000	175,500	175,500
Police Department: Women's Bureau	565,000	----------	565,000
Total, public building construction	8,081,900	6,235,400	7,544,400

Miscellaneous Capital Outlay

The committee recommends the appropriation of $1,260,300, a reduction of $2,500,000 below the House allowance of $3,760,300. In arriving at this reduction the committee has allowed $100,000 requested by the Recreation Department ($75,000 for land improvements and $25,000 for structural improvements) and reduced the House allowance of $3,200,000 for the Youth Correctional Center to $600,000. It was ascertained that this latter recommendation would provide sufficient funds to permit of installation of certain utilities and provide for other preliminary work at the Youth Correctional Center after May 1, 1956, which is the estimated date for the completion of plans by an architectural engineering firm.

Summary of miscellaneous capital outlay follows:

Summary of miscellaneous capital outlay

Item	Budget estimate	House allowance	Senate recommendation
Recreation Department:			
Land improvement, structures, and night lighting equipment:			
Riggs Rd., 6th St. and Riggs Rd. NE	$15,000	$15,000	$15,000
Turkey Thicket, 10th and Michigan Ave. NE	35,000	35,000	35,000
Mitchell Park, 23d and S Sts. NW	10,000	10,000	10,000
Industrial Home School, Wisconsin Ave. near Calvert St	35,000	35,000	35,000
Lamond-Tuckerman, Underwood St. and Kansas Ave. NW	38,000	38,000	38,000
Emery Tract, Georgia Ave. and Madison St. NW	61,000	61,000	61,000
Banneker Recreation Center, Georgia Ave. and Euclid St. NW	6,000	6,000	6,000
Coolidge, 4th and Whittier Sts. NW	25,000		25,000
Fort Stevens, 13th and Van Buren Sts. NW	25,000	25,000	25,000
Rosedale, 17th and Gales Sts. NE	15,000	15,000	15,000
Fort Reno, 39th and Davenport Sts. NW	17,552	17,552	17,552
Happy Hollow, Chaplin St. and Florida Ave. NW	5,000	5,000	5,000
Parkside, Anacostia and Grant Sts. NE	20,000		20,000
Hillcrest, Alabama Ave., 30th and Erie Sts. SE	20,000		20,000
Edgewood, Lincoln Rd. and Franklin St. NE	15,000	15,000	15,000
Fort Chaplin, Texas Ave. and B St. NE	15,000	5,000	15,000
Trinidad-Childress and Holbrook Sts. NE	25,000		25,000
Friendship, 45th and Van Ness Sts. NW	15,000	15,000	15,000
Public debt retirement	2,448	2,448	2,448
Subtotal, Recreation Department	400,000	300,000	400,000
Department of Corrections:			
Youth Correctional Center	3,441,000	3,200,000	600,000
Industrial facility at reformatory	38,000	38,000	38,000
Reception center at workhouse	52,300	52,300	52,300
Heating plant at the reformatory	120,000	120,000	120,000
Dormitory at women's reformatory	50,000	50,000	50,000
Reservation institutions	60,700	0	0
Subtotal, Department of Corrections	3,762,000	3,460,300	860,300
Grand total, miscellaneous capital outlay	4,162,000	3,760,300	1,260,300

Capital Outlay, Department of Highways

The committee recommends a total appropriation of $13,535,000, an increase of $2,330,000 over the House allowance of $11,205,000. This sum is $650,000 under the budget estimate and $1,725,000 over the 1955 appropriation. The proposed increase will provide $300,000 for acquisition of land prior to scheduled improvement of Florida Avenue Northeast and Northwest; $430,000 for street improvements and extensions; $100,000 for electrical improvements; and $1,500,000 to begin construction of a new bridge across the Potomac River under existing authority contained in Public Law 704, approved August 30, 1954. However, in approval of the bridge item the committee has inserted language in the bill to prohibit the construction of a draw-type bridge. The language provision follows:

Provided further, That no part of the $1,500,000 provided for the construction of a new bridge across the Potomac River shall be available for the construction of any mechanism, lift, drawbridge, swingspan or other device designed to interrupt a continuous flow of traffic over said bridge:

The committee agrees with the House in its denial of funds, $650,000, for the widening of Independence and Constitution Avenues in the vicinity of the Capitol until such time as a bill is enacted to authorize the necessary rights-of-way.

Distribution, by projects, of the amounts recommended follows:

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Item	Budget estimate	House recommended allowance	Senate recommendation
Street lighting	$300,000	$200,000	$300,000
Installation of fire-alarm boxes	25,000	25,000	25,000
Installation of police patrol boxes	25,000	25,000	25,000
Installation of cables	50,000	50,000	50,000
Major improvement projects:			
Highway planning surveys	100,000	100,000	100,000
Metropolitan area surveys	30,000	30,000	30,000
Bridge over Potomac River at 24th St. (structure)	1,500,000		1,500,000
Southwest Freeway (structure)	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Key Bridge widening (structure)	500,000	500,000	500,000
Independence Ave., 1st St. SW. to 2d St. SE. (street)	450,000		
Union Station Plaza (street)	400,000	400,000	400,000
Constitution Ave. NE., Delaware Ave. to 2d St. (street)	200,000		
L St. NW., New York Ave. to Pennsylvania Ave. (street)	400,000	400,000	400,000
I St. NW., Massachusetts Ave. to New York Ave. (street)	175,000	175,000	175,000
Mount Vernon Sq. (street)	150,000	150,000	150,000
Whitehurst Freeway ramp to Rock Creek Park (structure)	300,000	300,000	300,000
East and west crossing of Soldiers' Home, Harewood Rd. to Park Pl. (street)	500,000	500,000	500,000
Sargent Rd. NE., Michigan Ave. to District of Columbia line (street)	200,000	200,000	200,000
Rights-of-way	1,550,000	1,250,000	1,550,000
Street improvements and extensions	2,830,000	2,400,000	2,830,000
Total, Department of Highways	14,185,000	11,205,000	13,535,000

Washington Aqueduct

For this item the committee has approved the House allowance of $3,000,000, which is $210,000 below the estimate and $900,000 under the 1955 appropriation. Justifications indicate that the allowance will be sufficient to cover the estimated costs for carrying out the programed expansion of water facilities of the District in the fiscal year 1956, particularly as respects the continued construction of the Dalecarlia filter and chemical buildings project.

General Provisions

The committee has approved the recommendation of the Commissioners to delete section 11, the provision relating to charges for electric service furnished by the Potomac Electric Power Co. to the District of Columbia government. This recommendation is based on the assumption that the Public Utilities Commission will promptly establish equitable rates for such services. A report of the Commission's findings and order is requested to be filed with the respective Appropriations Committees.

The section recommended deleted from the House bill follows:

Sec. 11. Appropriations in this Act shall not be available for the payment of rates for electric street lighting in excess of those authorized to be paid in the fiscal year 1927, and payment for electric current for new forms of street lighting shall not exceed 2 cents per kilowatt-hour for current consumed.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(Out of the general revenues of the Federal Treasury)

Item	Authorizations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorizations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay, highway fund	$3,357,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	+$2,643,000	.....	.....
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay, sanitary sewage works fund	2,050,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	−1,350,000	.....	.....
Loans to District of Columbia for capital outlay, water fund	2,550,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+450,000	.....	.....
Total, loan authorizations	7,957,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	+1,743,000	.....	.....

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

(Out o. the general revenues of the Federal Treasury)

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
Federal payment to District of Columbia (general fund)	$20,000,000	$20,000,000	$16,000,000	$20,000,000	----------	----------	+$4,000,000
Federal payment to District o Columbia (water fund)	1,298,000	1,302,000	1,302,000	1,302,000	+$4,000	----------	----------
Federa payment .o District of Columbia (sanitary sewage works fund)	592,000	590,700	590,700	590,700	−1,300	----------	----------
Total, Federal payment	21,890,000	21,892,700	17,892,700	21,892,700	+2,700	----------	+4,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1956

(Out of the revenues of the District of Columbia)

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Executive Office	$307,565	[1] $364,900	$300,000	$364,900	+$57,335		+$64,900
Department of General Administration	2,945,522	[2] 3,135,800	3,021,850	3,135,560	+190,038	−$240	+113,710
Office of Corporation Counsel	428,585	433,000	427,000	442,900	+14,315	+9,900	+15,900
Compensation and retirement fund expenses	10,207,000	10,086,000	9,936,000	10,036,000	−171,000	−50,000	+100,000
Regulatory agencies	933,204	[3] 991,520	958,000	991,420	+58,216	−100	+33,420
Department of Occupations and Professions	264,000	264,000	240,000	253,030	−10,970	−10,970	+13,030
Public schools	27,626,570	28,191,000	27,996,810	28,285,968	+659,398	+94,968	+289,158
Public library	1,611,000	1,641,000	1,620,000	1,641,000	+30,000		+21,000
Recreation Department	1,641,000	1,694,000	1,678,000	1,694,000	+53,000		+16,000
Metropolitan Police	12,757,520	12,829,000	12,781,000	12,826,000	+68,480	−3,000	+45,000
Metropolitan Police (additional municipal services, American Legion convention)	80,000				−80,000		
Fire Department	6,266,641	6,305,000	6,257,900	6,257,900	−8,741	−47,100	
Veterans' Service Center	93,000	94,200	90,000	92,200	−800	−2,000	+2,200
Office of Civil Defense	150,000	154,500	75,000	100,000	−50,000	−54,500	+25,000
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation		140,000	140,000	140,000	+140,000		
Courts	3,163,410	3,374,000	3,300,000	3,374,000	+210,590		+74,000

[1] Includes $81,600 contained in S. Doc. No. 50. [2] Includes $43,800 contained in H. Doc. No. 126. [3] Includes $6,720 contained in S. Doc. No. 50.

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Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1956—Continued

(Out of the revenues of the District of Columbia)

Item	Appropriations, 1955	Budget estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (−), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
OPERATING EXPENSES—Continued							
Department of Public Health	$23,286,300	23,718,000	$23,492,000	23,687,564	+$401,264	−$30,436	+$195,564
Department of Corrections	4,374,674	4,589,000	4,520,000	4,533,640	+158,966	−55,360	+13,640
Department of Public Welfare	9,037,961	10,032,000	9,600,000	9,600,000	+562,039	−432,000	----------
Department of Buildings and Grounds	1,675,642	1,704,000	1,687,000	1,687,000	+11,358	−17,000	----------
Office of Surveyor	149,200	163,500	148,920	158,920	+9,720	−4,580	+10,000
Department of Licenses and Inspections	1,378,000	1,616,000	1,482,000	1,589,276	+211,276	−26,724	+107,276
Department of Highways	5,768,600	6,105,000	5,876,000	6,057,981	+289,381	−47,019	+181,981
Department of Vehicles and Traffic	1,238,365	1,128,000	1,094,000	1,119,500	−118,865	−8,500	+25,500
Motor Vehicle Parking Agency	----------	561,300	350,000	350,000	+350,000	−211,300	----------
Department of Sanitary Engineering	9,732,740	10,339,000	10,255,000	10,291,890	+559,150	−47,110	+36,890
Washington aqueduct	2,127,000	2,122,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	−7,000	−2,000	----------
National Guard	114,800	122,300	114,800	122,300	+7,500	----------	+7,500
National Capital Parks	2,344,000	2,415,000	2,389,000	2,389,000	+45,000	−26,000	----------
National Zoological Park	645,000	669,300	645,000	669,300	+24,300	----------	+24,300
Total, operating expenses	130,347,299	134,982,320	132,596,280	134,011,249	+3,663,950	−971,071	+1,415,969
CAPITAL OUTLAY							
District debt service	250,000	443,800	443,800	443,800	+193,800	----------	----------
Public building construction	15,712,000	8,081,900	6,235,400	7,744,400	−8,167,600	−537,500	+1,309,000
Miscellaneous capital outlay	992,500	4,162,000	3,760,300	1,260,300	+267,800	−2,901,700	−2,500,000

Department of Highways	11,810,000	14,185,000	11,205,000	13,535,000	+1,725,000	−650,000	+2,330,000
Department of Sanitary Engineering	7,491,000	10,397,000	9,662,000	9,662,000	+2,171,000	−735,000	----------
Department of Sanitary Engineering (liquidation of contract authorization)	270,000	----------	----------	----------	−270,000	----------	----------
Washington Aqueduct	3,900,000	3,210,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	−900,000	−210,000	----------
Total, capital outlay	40,425,500	40,479,700	34,306,500	35,445,500	−4,980,000	−5,034,200	+1,139,000
Grand total	[5] 170,772,799	175,462,020	166,901,780	169,456,749	−1,316,050	−6,005,271	+2,554,969

[4] Includes $63,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.
[5] Includes $82,900 contained in H. Doc. No. 126.

[6] Does not include $237,413 for judgments and audited claims for 1955 and prior years.

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Calendar No. 629

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 624

FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT OF 1955

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany S. 636]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, having received from its Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections its report on the bill (S. 636) entitled "A bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes," after considering and adopting same, report said bill, with amendments, favorably to the Senate, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The report of the subcommittee referred to is as follows:

FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT OF 1955

The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections, to which was referred the bill (S. 636) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, in the table of contents, strike out reference to section 304 and renumber section 305 to read as follows: "Section 304. Publication or distribution of political statements."

Page 3, line 7, after "expenditures" insert "in an aggregate amount exceeding $100 in any calendar year".

Page 3, line 11, strike out all after "electors" down to and including "material" in line 15.

Page 4, line 10, after the word "candidate" where it appears the second time, insert "(or a representative designated by him in writing)".

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Page 4, line 21, after the words "Vice President." insert the following:

Nor shall this prohibition be interpreted to prevent the acceptance of contributions, and the making of expenditures, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate if such political committee is a branch, subsidiary, or affiliate of a political party legally existent under the laws of the State within which it is located.

Page 5, line 19, after "the" insert "chairman or the".

Page 6, line 17, strike out "$10" and insert "$100".

Page 7, line 1, strike out "March, June, and September," and insert "July".

Page 7, line 2, strike out "between the tenth and fifteenth days, and".

Page 7, line 3, strike out "day," and insert "day".

Page 7, line 3, strike out the figure "$10" and insert in lieu thereof "$100".

Page 7, line 3, strike out ", and also within 30 days after,".

Page 10, lines 9 and 10, strike out "between the tenth and fifteenth days and".

Page 11, line 8, after (a) insert "(1)".

Page 13, line 12, after "ascertain" insert ", when practicable,".

Page 16, line 17, strike out all after "seeks" down to and including the word "Commissioner" in lines 20 and 21.

Page 16, line 25, after "by" insert "authorized".

Page 16, line 25, after "committees" insert "as defined in Title II of this Act."

Page 19, line 10, after "expenditures" insert "in an aggregate amount exceeding $100 in any calendar year".

Page 19, line 24, after "office" insert "or offices".

Page 20, line 6, after "office" insert "or offices".

Page 20, line 20, strike out "President" and insert "Presidential elector".

Page 20, strike out lines 22 to 26, inclusive, and on page 21, lines 1 to 13, inclusive.

Page 21, line 15, strike out "305" and insert "304".

Page 22, line 2, strike out "1953" and insert "1955".

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

The subcommittee conducted public hearings on S. 636 from April 12 through May 18, 1955. A substantial number of interested persons personally appeared before the subcommittee and testified concerning the merits of S. 636; others submitted statements and other materials for the consideration of the subcommittee. These are included in the record of the hearings. The subcommittee believes that this record demonstrates clearly the woefully inadequate character of existing Federal laws concerning corrupt practices in elections and the consequent need for realistic, workable legislation.

The subcommittee believes that S. 636, as amended, is a substantial improvement over the provisions of existing law. It is realistic, workable, and adequate. If enacted, it will do much to increase the confidence in the integrity of our system of elections which the people of the United States must possess. It will ensure the availability and

dissemination of information concerning financial aspects of Federal election campaigns, and, therefore, will enable the electorate to exercise the voting franchise wisely. In the opinion of the subcommittee, the requirements imposed by the bill on political committees and candidates for elective Federal office are not excessive or burdensome. In fact, these requirements would assist such candidates and political committees by increasing public confidence in the conduct of election campaigns. S. 636, if enacted, will also facilitate the task of law enforcement assigned to the executive branch of Government and will increase the knowledge which Congress itself possesses concerning the elections of its Members.

The subcommittee believes that present laws regulating corrupt practices in Federal elections are seriously deficient and require revision for a variety of reasons. Most provisions of these laws are at least 15 years old, and many had their origin a half-century ago. These laws are written in such manner as to invite and frequently to demand evasion by even the best-intentioned candidates. Since the adoption of these laws, the costs of campaigning have risen sharply and will continue to increase. Consequently, the ceilings placed on expenditures by candidates are frequently impossible of compliance. Accordingly, evasion of the purpose of the laws is commonplace.

Such controversial principles as may appear in the bill have in some instances been enacted in past years and in other instances have been recommended at intervals by congressional committees from the 1920's to the present. The subcommittee believes that Congress has an obligation to the American people to take prompt and well chosen action to eradicate the evils which have appeared in our system of election control. Integrity in elections is as essential to the public good as is integrity in the Government itself. The time has long passed when Congress could afford to temporize on a matter so important as the realistic control of corruption in campaigns for elective Federal office. For these reasons, the subcommittee recommends that S. 636 receive prompt and favorable consideration.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSES OF THE BILL

The principal purposes of this bill are as follows:

1. To extend the coverage of Federal law regulating corrupt practices in general elections to primaries and caucuses held for the purpose of selecting candidates for elective Federal offices.

2. To extend the coverage of Federal law regulating financial activities of interstate political committees to all political committees expending more than $100 annually which are active in campaigns for elective Federal office.

3. To centralize, to the extent that such is practicable, responsibility for campaign practices and tactics.

4. To improve, and make more realistic, reporting requirements imposed on candidates for elective Federal office and political committees supporting such candidates.

5. To increase the amount candidates for elective Federal office may legally spend to seek nomination or election.

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6. To provide for legislative supervision of the enforcement by executive agencies of the Federal Government of Federal laws regulating corrupt practices in Federal elections.

DEFECTS OF EXISTING LAW

Some of the principal defects in existing law (principally the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, as amended, and the Political Activities Act of 1939, as amended), as revealed by the subcommittee's investigations, are:

1. It makes no attempt to limit or provide for publicity for expenditures in primary elections, conventions, or caucuses, despite the fact that in approximately one-third of our States, success in the primary is, in effect, tantamount to election. Since Federal law does apply to general elections in all of the States, the exemption from that law of primaries and other nominating devices results in an incomplete and distorted picture of campaign finance.

2. Existing law fails to place any effective limitation on contributions or expenditures even in final elections. This failure is due to several factors, including the fact that existing law regulates only the contributions received and the expenditures made by candidates themselves and does not apply to political committees which support them unless those committees are national in character. Moreover, the existing law establishes such unreal limitations on expenditures which a candidate may lawfully make that it invites, encourages, and even demands evasion.

3. Existing law fails to fix the responsibility clearly either for improper expenditures or for failure to file reports in compliance with such law. Furthermore, it allows ad hoc political committees created frequently with a candidate's complete awareness, to participate in exceedingly questionable campaign practices on behalf of that candidate, without providing that the candidate on whose behalf such practices are engaged in shall bear responsibility, even though he may be cognizant of such practices.

4. The provisions of existing law insofar as it concerns the reporting of contributions and expenditures are confusing and onerous and provide many opportunities for evasion or avoidance.

5. Existing law fails to provide adequate publicity for even the small number of reports filed in compliance with its provisions.

6. Existing law does not apply to large numbers of organizations, both national and intrastate in character, which, while not directly supporting particular candidates, frequently exercise a controlling influence over election.

7. Existing law provides no adequate means of checking the reports that are made or of enforcing the penalties prescribed for its violation.

8. Existing law does not apply to any committee operating only within one State in behalf of a candidate for elective Federal office. It thus exempts a large number of organizations formed for a single purpose—to influence a Federal election—from any effective control or regulation.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 102.—This section undertakes to define anew certain terms which at present appear in existing legislation, and, therefore, alters the coverage of Federal law; specifically, the term "election" is defined so as to include a primary election, a convention of a political party, or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates. Existing law specifically exempts primaries and political conventions; the term "candidate" is defined so as to include candidates for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President of the United States, or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected. This definition is intended to conform with the above definition of the term "election" and extends the interpretation of the term "candidate" so as to include individuals seeking nomination for elective Federal office; the term "political committee" is defined so as to include all associations of individuals which accept contributions or make expenditures aggregating more than $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any matter whatsoever the election of candidates or presidential or vice presidential electors. Existing law defines "political committee" so as to include only associations of this character and purpose which operate (1) in 2 or more States, or (2) whether or not in more than 1 State, if such association is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association, or organization. The definition of "political committee" included in S. 636 does not contain the specific exemption regarding State or local party committees. The term "contribution" is defined exactly as by existing law with the single exception that the word "subvention" has been added so as to clearly apply to transfers of funds between political committees. The term "expenditure" is defined in accordance with the definition in existing law except for the insertion of the word "subvention" as above. The definition of the term "person" is taken intact from existing law, as is the definition of the term "State."

Section 201 (a) (1).—This subsection provides that no political committee may accept contributions and make expenditures for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate until the candidate or a designated representative has authorized such political committee to support him. This prohibition would not prevent a political committee receiving contributions or making expenditures in behalf of a candidate for nomination for President or Vice President. This exemption is included in the bill so as to allow for the possibility of "drafts" of presidential candidates, because of an awareness that certain persons eminently qualified to serve as President or Vice President might not be in a position to openly authorize committees to seek the nomination in their behalf. This requirement of authorization, however, does not apply to the political committees of political parties recognized by law. It thus would require authorization by a candidate only for committees which are outside of the regular party organization.

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Section 201 (a) (2).—This subsection allows a candidate to withdraw from authorization from a political committee whom he has previously authorized to operate in his behalf. It is intended to assure to all candidates the right to disassociate themselves from questionable activities which may be engaged in by committees ostensibly operating in their behalf.

Section 201 (b).—This subsection requires that every political committee as defined in the act shall have a chairman and a treasurer, and that until such time as these two officers are chosen, the political committee may neither accept contributions nor make expenditures. This subsection also provides for the making of expenditures only by the chairman or treasurer of a political committee; in view of the fact that these two officers are legally responsible for all expenditures, this latter provision is necessarily included.

Section 201 (c).—This subsection requires that persons accepting contributions on behalf of a political committee shall within 5 days, or on demand of the treasurer, render to the treasurer an account of such contributions. This requirement is contained in existing law.

Section 201 (d) and (e).—These subsections require that the treasurer of a political committee shall keep records of all contributions and expenditures and shall keep a receipted bill for every expenditure exceeding $100 in amount. All such records shall be kept for a period of 3 years. These requirements are contained in existing law with the exception that S. 636 would require recipted bills for expenditures exceeding $100. Present law requires receipts for every expenditure in excess of $10; the committee feels that this requirement is too stringent, and S. 636 liberalizes it. Also S. 636 extends the period for which records must be kept from the present 2-year interval to one of 3 years, in order to conform with the 3-year statute of limitations.

Section 202 (a).—This subsection provides that the treasurer of a political committee shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, statements reporting contributions and expenditures. Such reports would be filed at least twice a year, and three times in election years. This requirement is substantially the same as that contained in existing law with certain exceptions: Existing law requires 4 reports annually, and 6 reports in election years—S. 636 would thus lighten the burden on political committees and officers thereof, at least insofar as the number of reports is concerned; S. 636 would alter the form of the statements to a small extent since it would require that the names of contributors be arranged alphabetically within certain categories, according to the amount of contribution; S. 636 would further alter the form of the statements required since it calls for the listing of expenditures only in amounts aggregating $100—present law requires the listing of all expenditures of $10 or more and is, in the opinion of the subcommittee, excessive and burdensome.

Section 202 (b).—This subsection provides for a classification of reported expenditures with the intention of making certain that the statements filed by candidates and committees shall be meaningful;

Section 202 (c).—This subsection provides that statements shall be cumulative during a calendar year.

Section 202 (d).—This subsection provides that the statements filed at the beginning of the year shall cover the entire preceding year.

Section 202 (e).—This subsection requires that political committees supporting candidates for President, Vice President, or Senator shall file a copy of their statements with the Secretary of the Senate.

Section 203.—This section requires every person making an expenditure aggregating $100 or more within a calendar year (except by contribution to a political committee), for the purpose of influencing the election of candidates to file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate a statement of such expenditures. This provision is substantially the same as the requirements under existing law. Present law requires, however, that all persons spending an aggregate of $50 per year shall file such reports. S. 636 raises this figure to $100 in order to establish uniformity with other provisions of the law.

Section 204.—This section requires each candidate to file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives (and in some cases with the Secretary of the Senate) a statement of contributions and expenditures and a statement of promises or pledges made by him or by any person for him with his consent relative to the securing of employment for any person in return for such person's support in his candidacy. The statements filed by candidates are to be cumulative and each candidate shall enclose with his first statement a report based upon the official State canvass stating the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks at the general election next preceding the election at which he is a candidate. This requirement is substantially the same as that contained in present law except for a change in the due date of his preelection statement.

Section 205.—This section requires that every political committee and every candidate reporting in compliance with the law shall file a copy of such reports with the clerk of the United States district court in the district in which the principal office of the political committee is located or in the district in which the candidate resides. This section is intended to make certain that the information reported by candidates and by political committees will be available for scrutiny in the area in which the campaign is conducted. The present system whereby such reports are available only in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives fails to assure that the people in a candidate's home district can be informed of his financial activities.

Section 206.—This section requires that all statements filed under this proposed act shall be verified by oath or affirmation and shall be sent to the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate or the clerk of the district court concerned by registered mail and shall be preserved by such official for a period of 10 years, during which time they shall be available for public inspection. This requirement is substantially the same as the provision of existing law except that S. 636 would require the preservation of reports for a period of 10 years rather than the present 2 years.

Section 207.—This section requires the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate: (1) To develop

uniform methods and forms for the making of reports required by law; (2) to provide for making statements filed available for public inspection; (3) to ascertain, insofar as is practicable, whether candidates, political committees, or others have failed to file statements or have filed defective statements and to give notice thereof to delinquents; and (4) to provide for the preparation and periodic publication of summaries of the statements filed with them. The section further provides that such summaries and notices of delinquency shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives. This section is a marked advance over the present system which provides merely that statements shall be filed with the Clerk of the House. Under existing law, the Clerk of the House merely retains them in his files for a period of 2 years and makes them available for public inspection upon request. At present, no attempt is made to utilize or summarize the information thus filed. This has resulted in a situation in which very little and, in fact, almost no information regarding campaign finances is made public.

Section 208.—This section provides for legislative supervision of the administration of the act by requiring the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate in the case of candidates for President, Vice President or Senator as well as in the case of political committees supporting candidates for election to such offices, and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives in the case of candidates for Representative, Delegate or Resident Commissioner, as well as in the case of political committees supporting candidates for election to such offices, to exercise "continuing watchfulness" of the administration of the law by the executive agencies concerned. These committees are required, under this section, to study all pertinent reports, summaries, and other necessary materials; to ascertain whether candidates, committees, or others have filed defective statements or have completely failed to file as required; to report violations of the law to the appropriate law enforcement agencies of the Government and to work closely with such agencies; to take such other action as may be necessary and proper to supervise the administration of the law, and to report to the Senate or the House of Representatives, from time to time, on their activities under the law. This section presents an entirely new approach to the difficult problem of assuring enforcement of the law. At the present time, the law enforcing agencies of the Government are required and expected to enforce corrupt practices legislation. Such is virtually impossible in view of the inadequacies of the law. The provisions of this section would facilitate enforcement and would also result in constant review of the operations of the law by standing committees of Congress, so that defects in the law could be discovered and corrected.

Section 209.—This section revises and greatly increases the limits at present placed upon expenditures by candidates for elective Federal office. This bill would provide, in brief, that a candidate for nomination or election to the United States Senate could legitimately expend

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a minimum of $50,000 in his campaign for such nomination or election. An alternative amount is provided for by formula, stating that a candidate may spend up to an amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total number of votes cast in the last prior election for all candidates for the office which he seeks. Candidates for nomination or election to the House of Representatives would be allowed to expend at least $12,500, or an alternative amount obtained by the formula above. This section provides further that for the purpose of the prescribed limitation the expenditures made in behalf of a candidate by political committees authorized to support him shall be included in his total expenditures. This section thus establishes ceilings on expenditures which are adequate and realistic in the modern campaign. Present law allows candidates for the Senate to spend somewhere between $10,000 and $25,000, and candidates for the House to spend from $2,500 to $5,000; these amounts are so inadequate and outdated as to be ridiculous.

Section 210.—This section provides penalties for violation of the law. These penalties are the same as those established by existing law.

Section 211.—This section exempts from the coverage of the law proper expenditures for legal expenses in connection with election contests, and is identical with existing law.

Section 212.—This section provides that the provisions of the proposed law would not exempt candidates from complying with State laws relating to nomination or election, unless these are directly inconsistent with the provisions of the proposed law. This provision is substantially the same as that contained in existing law.

Section 213.—This section merely states that partial invalidity of the act shall not affect the entire act.

Section 214.—This section repeals the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

Section 301.—This section redefines the terms "election," "candidate," and "political committee" as used in section 591, title 18, United States Code, so as to agree with the definition of these terms in section 102 of this bill.

Section 302.—This section amends section 608, title 18, United States Code, so as to increase the maximum contribution which can be made by any person in any calendar year from the present allowable $5,000 to a more realistic figure of $10,000; this new maximum, however, is an overall limitation on the amount any person may contribute in connection with Federal elections in any one calendar year. Violation of this provision is punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for a period of not more than 5 years, or both. This section, therefore, recognizes the increased costs of campaigning at the present time as compared with 1940 when existing legislation was enacted, and therefore allows for a greater contribution by an individual. It also recognizes that the present law as it is written has invited, and witnessed, frequent evasion. Such evasion will be unlikely under this section.

Section 303.—This section amends section 609 of title 18, United States Code, by repealing the present limit of $3 million binding all

political committees, and replacing it with a formula limitation. At the present time, this formula would allow national political committees to spend approximately $12 million, an amount which is more sensible and more realistic in the light of increased costs over the last 15 years and in view of the new techniques used in political campaigns. Moreover, a formula limitation would seem more satisfactory since it would not become outdated and obsolete with the passage of time, and the increase of population, which have made the present limit glaringly inadequate.

Section 304.—This section amends section 612 of title 18, United States Code, by providing that cards, pamphlets, advertisements, etc., concerned with Federal elections shall include on their face not only the names of the persons or organizations responsible for them (as is required by present law) but in addition the addresses of such persons or organizations. This provision is intended to assure more certain identification of the persons or organizations distributing or publishing or causing to be distributed or published such material. Furthermore, the section requires that if such materials are the product of a committee authorized by a candidate to support him, such materials shall so state.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL

The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections conducted public hearings on S. 636 beginning on April 12 and continuing through May 19. In the course of these hearings, 18 witnesses appeared and testified concerning the bill. Every interested person who contacted the subcommittee was allowed to appear and testify or submit a statement. In addition, invitations were extended to organizations which the subcommittee believed might be affected if the bill were to become law. The subcommittee believes that in the course of these hearings each and every provision of the bill was thoroughly discussed and all pertinent objections, questions, and reservations were expressed. The subcommittee, therefore, believes that this bill has received sufficient and thorough public consideration.

All 18 witnesses who testified at the hearings expressed complete agreement with most of the principal purposes of S. 636. All agreed that existing laws are seriously deficient and that realistic revision of these laws is long overdue. The majority of these witnesses expressed a belief that S. 636 is a substantial and well-written attempt to so revise Federal law. However, many of these witnesses questioned certain provisions and details of the bill. The members of the committee themselves entered the hearings with certain doubts and reservations. All such questions, doubts, and reservations were thoroughly aired and examined in the course of the hearings. Some were predicated on a misunderstanding of certain provisions and purposes of the bill. However, a substantial number of objections were valid and proper and indicated clearly to the subcommittee that certain provisions of S. 636, in its original form, were undesirable, impractical, or unworkable.

After thorough consideration and serious deliberation, the subcommittee agreed upon certain amendments to the bill to meet such

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objections, doubts, questions, and reservations as seemed to be valid. Some of these amendments are of a relatively minor or technical character; others effect rather substantial alterations in the bill.

Such objections, questions, doubts, and reservations are listed below; the committee amendments intended to satisfy and answer these objections and questions, where such seemed valid, are also explained below.

1. One of the principal objections to S. 636 which was expressed at the hearings was the fact that the bill in its original form defined the term "political committee" so broadly as to include every conceivable committee at every level, local, State, and National. This definition would seem to require the filing of reports, as was suggested by some witnesses, by every one of the political committees of each major party in each of the 165,000 precincts throughout the United States. Such a requirement would serve little purpose and would impose a heavy burden on such local organizations. Moreover, the original definition in the bill was so phrased as to include "all committees, associations, or organizations, whether political or nonpolitical in character, which influence or attempt to influence the result of an election by the preparation and/or dissemination of educational material." This definition would apparently include even nonpartisan, nonpolitical, "good government" organizations; the wisdom of including such organizations seems questionable. The representative of the Department of Justice pointed out that this definition might well be interpreted to include newspapers and other media of communication. For these reasons, the subcommittee recommends amendments to the bill striking out that part of the definition of the term "political committee" quoted above, and excluding any group which receives contributions or makes expenditures in amounts less than $100 in any calendar year. The subcommittee, therefore, suggests that S. 636, as amended, will not apply to the vast majority of local party organizations whose operations proceed on a small scale, and cannot be interpreted to include in its coverage organs of the press or the other mass communication media.

2. Section 201 (a) (1) of the bill in its original form provided that no contribution could be accepted and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate until the candidate had authorized in writing the political committee to support his candidacy. This prohibition applied to all political committees with the single exception of those supporting candidates for presidential nomination (thereby allowing for the possibility of "drafting" for the presidential nomination persons who might be reluctant, or unable, to authorize committees to seek nomination for them). Several witnesses observed that this section would impose an onerous burden on candidates, since in certain instances, a candidate would be required to give written authorization to every political committee within a State. In some instances, this might require literally thousands of authorizations, and even with the exemption of committees spending less than $100 per year, provided above, would require hundreds of authorizations. The subcommittee feels that such a tedious process is unduly harsh and confusing and serves little practical purpose. Party organiza-

tions, local, State and National, are responsible in the judgment of the general public for any and all campaign practices in which they engage. Authorization by a particular candidate would probably not increase such responsibility. The subcommittee feels that the principal purpose of the original section was to give to a candidate a measure of control over the special, "ad hoc" committees which operate at least ostensibly in his behalf. In order to make this requirement realistic and possible of fulfillment, and without destroying its original intention, the subcommittee has suggested two amendments: The first of these would allow authorization for a committee either by a candidate or by a person whom he has designated to act in his behalf. This would reduce the physical burden on a candidate, who undoubtedly is occupied in a campaign with many other matters. The subcommittee suggests an additional amendment which would exempt from this authorization requirement all political committees which are legal branches, subsidiaries or affiliates of legally recognized political parties. This exemption would thus spare both the candidate and the regular political committee from the burdensome process of authorization. It would, however, retain for a candidate some control over the operation of special committees formed to support his candidacy, and would fix responsibility on the candidate so authorizing a committee to operate in his behalf for excesses and questionable practices engaged in by such committees.

3. Section 201 (b) in the original bill provided that no person other than the treasurer of a political committee could make an expenditure for or on behalf of that political committee. Several witnesses observed that this might complicate the tasks of committees since most such organizations provide for expenditures by either the chairman or the treasurer. The subcommittee, therefore, suggests an amendment to allow for expenditures either by the chairman or the treasurer of a political committee.

4. Section 201 (e) of the original bill required the treasurer of a political committee to keep a receipted bill stating the particulars for every expenditure by or on behalf of the committee exceeding $10 in amount. This provision is found in existing law. Several witnesses pointed out, however, that the $10 amount seemed so small as to be severe. Accordingly, the subcommittee suggests that the figure be altered to read $100. This would lighten the burdens placed on the treasurer of a political committee, and would still make certain that information was available concerning major expenditures.

5. Section 202 (a) of the original bill required the treasurer of a political committee to file with the proper authorities at least seven detailed reports in each election year. Some witnesses observed that this number was too great. The subcommittee suggests that the bill be amended so as to require regular reports twice a year, and special reports 5 days before each election. Again, this would facilitate the work of political committees and would, at the same time, assure adequate information concerning financial activities of all political committees.

Section 202 (a) (4) in the original bill required the inclusion in each report of the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure of $10 or more has been made. The subcommittee feels that this amount is so low as to be cumbersome and burdensome, and that it serves little practical purpose, even though present law uses this

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figure. Therefore, the subcommittee suggests that the bill be amended so as to require the specific listing only of those expenditures aggregating $100 or more in a calendar year.

6. Section 204 (a) of the original bill retained the provision of existing law that every candidate for the House of Representatives or the Senate must file a report between the 10th and 15th days before, and also within 30 days after the date of an election, and required in addition the filing of a report 5 days before an election. The subcommittee feels that there is little reason for requiring two reports prior to an election, since such a requirement places a heavy responsibility on all candidates. The subcommittee, therefore, recommends an amendment so that candidates will file reports on the 5th day before an election and also within 30 days after.

7. Section 207 (a) of the original bill imposed certain duties on the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate. Included among these duties was that of ascertaining whether candidates, political committees, or others have failed to file statements or have filed defective statements and to give notice to delinquents directing them to file such statements or to correct defective statements. The representative of the Justice Department questioned the intent of this provision, expressing concern lest it be interpreted as an authorization for the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate to undertake extensive investigations into the activities of candidates and/or political committees. The subcommittee, accordingly, suggests that this section be amended by the insertion of the words "when practicable," to clearly indicate that these respective officials are expected to detect violations of the act only to the extent that such is readily feasible, and without extensive investigation in the field. Thus, if these officials should discover that a candidate or a committee has failed to file or has filed a defective statement, they would so notify the candidate or the committee. But they would have no obligation, and indeed no authorization, to undertake full-scale investigations.

8. Section 209 (b) of the original bill revised upwards the financial limits which candidates for the House of Representatives or the Senate may spend. The original section provided that in the case of the Senate, candidates could spend a minimum of $50,000, or as an alternative, an amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total number of votes cast at the last election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, but in no event exceeding $250,000. Candidates for the House of Representatives could spend at least $12,500, or an alternative amount, determined by the formula above, but in no event exceeding $25,000. These suggested maximums were questioned during the course of the hearings. In view of the tremendous differences in the size of the voting population as well as the total population of the various States, the subcommittee feels that it is impractical to attempt to establish any dollar maximum on political campaigns. Accordingly, the subcommittee suggests an amendment to strike such dollar limits, and to allow candidates to spend up to the maximum allowable under the flexible formula. The subcommittee also was concerned with the possibility that any dollar maximum agreed upon would eventually become outmoded and inadequate because of a continued increase in population as well as by a continued increase in the cost of campaigning.

9. Section 209 (c) of the original bill provided that for the purposes of the limitations established by the bill, there should be included in the total of expenditures made by a candidate the expenditures made on his behalf by political committees. Several witnesses contended that this section would be unworkable since no candidate would be able to know, especially during the latter part of a campaign, what expenditures were being made on his behalf by political committees throughout the State. Thus, contended these witnesses, a candidate might well discover at the conclusion of a campaign that the total expenditures made by him and by political committees supporting him had exceeded the amount allowed by law. The subcommittee believes that this objection is well founded. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends an amendment, the effect of which will be that for the purposes of the limitations established by the bill, there shall be included in the total of expenditures made by a candidate the expenditures made in his behalf only by authorized political committees, as defined in this act.

10. Section 301 (3) of the original bill has been amended by the subcommittee so as to conform with the definition of the term "political committee" as it appears in section 102 of the reported bill.

11. Section 302 of the original bill proposed that section 608 of title 18 of the United States Code should be amended so as to increase the political contribution which an individual might make from $5,000 to $10,000 during any calendar year, and to make this latter amount an absolute and overall limit on political contributions in any calendar year. In order to establish clearly the fact that this new maximum would be an overall limit, the subcommittee has inserted in section 302 the words "or offices," at the appropriate places.

12. Section 303 of the original bill proposed to amend section 609 of title 18 of the United States Code so as to repeal the present limit of $3 million imposed on interstate political committees. Section 303 proposed a new maximum to be calculated by a formula of 20 cents times the total number of votes cast for all the candidates for the office of President in a preceding election. In view of the fact that under the operation of the electoral college, votes are cast for presidential electors, rather than directly for candidates for the presidency, the subcommittee suggests an amendment to bring the wording of this section into conformity with the letter of the law.

13. Section 304 of the original bill proposed to amend section 610 of title 18 of the United States Code by inserting after the first paragraph thereof the following new paragraph:

> It is unlawful for any candidate or political committee to make any contribution or expenditure in connection with any Federal election from funds received directly or indirectly from a labor union, corporation, or national bank.

In addition, section 304 of the original bill proposed to amend the existing second paragraph of section 610 of title 18 of the United States Code by adding at the end thereof the following:

> Every candidate and every political committee and the treasurer of every political committee which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, and if the violation is willful, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

This provision of S. 636 was intended to clarify the present confused status of section 610 of title 18 of the United States Code. In view of

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the decision of the Supreme Court in *U. S.* v. *Congress of Industrial Organizations* (355 U. S. 106 (1948)), the present status of section 610 is not clear. However, the subcommittee was advised by the representative of the Department of Justice that section 304 of S. 636 would most probably further complicate this present status. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends that section 304 as it appears in S. 636 be stricken, and that section 305 of the bill be renumbered section 304.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE BILL

Several witnesses questioned certain provisions of S. 636 which the subcommittee feels should not be amended. The subcommittee recognizes, however, the reasons which prompted these objections, and, therefore, believes that they should be brought to the attention of the Senate:

1. The constitutionality as well as the desirability of defining elections so as to include primaries and other nominating devices for selecting candidates to elective Federal offices was questioned during the course of the hearings. The subcommittee feels, however, that such a definition is essential, and that it is both constitutional and most necessary. The subcommittee believes that the extension of Federal law to include primaries and conventions of political parties is constitutional in view of the fact that such was the law from 1911 (Public Law 32, 62d Cong., 1st sess.) until the Supreme Court in *Newberry* v. *United States* (256 U. S. 232 (1921)), asserted that primary elections were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the several States. However, in 1941 in *United States* v. *Classic* (313 U. S. 299), the Supreme Court asserted that Congress did have the authority to regulate primary elections to nominate candidates for election to Congress. Furthermore, in 1947, by Public Law 101, 80th Congress (Labor-Management Relations act) Congress amended section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 so as to provide that no labor union, corporation, or national bank, could make any expenditure "in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus." Therefore, the extension of Federal laws so as to include primary elections, conventions, or caucuses, as is provided for in section 102 of S. 636, is not an innovation.

In addition, the subcommittee believes that the extension of Federal law so as to include primaries and other nominating devices for selecting candidates to elective Federal offices is a desirable provision, since in approximately one-third of the States success in the primary election is tantamount to success in the final election. Thus, the exemption from Federal law of primaries, conventions, and caucuses results in an inaccurate and distorted accounting of campaign practices, and places an unfair burden on those candidates who do encounter major opposition in the final election. Also, money spent in a primary election may frequently affect the result of the final election.

2. The necessity and desirability of requiring reports from intrastate committees were questioned during the course of the hearings. The subcommittee believes that such a requirement is both necessary and desirable. Present laws are admittedly inadequate; one of the major factors which leads to their inadequacy is that they can so readily be evaded. For example, present limits on expenditures by

national committees have no real meaning since contributions which would exceed the allowable limit are directed to intrastate committees which do not have to report to Federal authorities. Thus, the present exemption of intrastate committees has led directly to a situation in which the regulation of national committees is meaningless.

Inasmuch as one of the principal purposes of S. 636 is to assure more adequate and reliable information concerning financial aspects of Federal elections, the subcommittee is convinced that reports must be required from all intrastate political committees which support candidates for elective Federal office, with the exception of such committees as spend less than $100 per year. Any other course of action will result in a continuation of the present situation in which the financial reports filed by candidates and by certain political committees are, at best, grossly inadequate and deceptive.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS PRESENTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE

In the course of the hearings conducted by the subcommittee over a 5-week period, certain suggestions not directly related to S. 636 were presented by some witnesses. Regardless of the merits of such suggestions, the subcommittee has not incorporated them into S. 636 because it believes either that sufficient information is not available at this time for intelligent recommendations or else the subject matter concerned is not directly related to this bill which regulates, primarily, financial activities in connection with Federal elections. However, the subcommittee believes that these suggestions should be brought to the attention of the Senate. These suggestions are:

1. That the Internal Revenue Code be amended so as to allow for the deduction from gross income for tax purposes of contributions to political committees or candidates up to a certain amount. The intention of this suggestion is to assist the political parties in obtaining larger funds and at the same time to make contributions for political purposes more respectable, and encourage more widespread interest and participation by the electorate.

2. That legislation be enacted requiring radio and television stations and networks to allocate "free time" to candidates for elective Federal office, or providing for Federal subsidization of such time. Because of the many problems which would arise from such a system, and because of the many factors that would have to be considered, the subcommittee is not prepared to suggest any such action. The subcommittee believes that radio and television are at the present time making substantial contributions to the enlightenment of public opinion and that such contributions will continue.

3. That legislation be enacted to protect the voting rights of members of minority groups. While the subcommittee is united in the opinion that such rights should be protected, the subcommittee members do not believe that such provisions should be included in corrupt practices legislation.

4. That a thorough investigation of the role of interest groups in elections be undertaken. While such an inquiry might well be meritorious, the subcommittee has not as yet had the opportunity to make such an investigation.

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BRIEF HISTORY OF CORRUPT-PRACTICES LEGISLATION

Congressional power to regulate corrupt practices in connection with Federal elections is derived from article I, section 4, of the Constitution, which provides

> The Times, Places and Manner of Holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Federal legislation regarding corrupt practices in connection with the use of money in elections is usually based on the power given to Congress by the above clause to regulate the "Manner" of holding elections, and takes precedence over State legislation because of the provision that Congress may "make or alter" regulations enacted by the States.

The first comprehensive Federal statute treating of corruption in elections was adopted in 1870, when the Enforcement Act (16 Stat. 44) outlawed every type of fraudulent and corrupt practice in connection with elections, specifically forbidding false registration, bribery, illegal voting, making false returns of votes cast, interference in any manner with officers of election, and the neglect by any such officer of any duty required of him by State or Federal law. These laws were held invalid in part as applied to municipal elections (*United States* v. *Reese* (92 U. S. 214 (1876)), but were otherwise found to be a constitutional exercise of the authority conferred by the Constitution with respect to the election of members of Congress (*Ex Parte Siebold* (100 U. S. 371 (1880)). Despite these rulings of the Supreme Court, Congress in 1894 repealed almost all of the provisions of the Enforcement Act (28 Stat. 36).

In 1907 Congress passed the Tillman Act prohibiting corporations and national banks chartered by Congress from making money contributions in connection with elections (34 Stat. 814). On June 25, 1910, Congress enacted the first Federal Corrupt Practices Act which provided that all political committees which in two or more States influenced or attempted to influence the result of a congressional election were required to file detailed statements with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, such statements to include total contributions received, total expenditures made, the identification of contributions of $100 or more and expenditures of $10 or more. All persons, firms, associations, or committees which expended money in an amount exceeding $50 were also required to submit such statements. Substantial penalties were provided for violation of the act. In 1911, Congress amended this law and imposed limitations on the amounts candidates for elective Federal office could spend in election campaigns. Candidates for the House of Representatives were limited to $5,000, while candidates for the Senate could expend up to $10,000; in both instances, however, candidates were bound by limits established by State law, in the event that these were lower. The amendment of 1911 also extended the coverage of Federal law to campaigns for nomination (including primaries and conventions) as well as election (Public Law 32, 62d Cong., 1st sess.), and for a period of approximately 10 years Federal corrupt practices legislation governed all candidates for nomination or election to Federal office and all interstate political committees active in both primary and final elections.

In 1921, the Supreme Court in *Newberry* v. *United States* (256 U. S. 232 (1921)) questioned the power of Congress to legislate concerning nomination (in this case by a primary) of Members. On November 5, 1918, Truman H. Newberry was declared elected United States Senator from the State of Michigan. He was subsequently indicted and convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1910, as amended, by expending or causing to be expended in both the primary and the final election an amount far in excess of the legal limit established by State law, which applied in this instance. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the lower court, but its members differed as to the ground for reversal. Four members of the Court expressed a belief that Congress had no power over primaries, hence they declared unconstitutional the provisions of the 1910 law applying to primaries. Four other members asserted that Congress did indeed possess power to legislate concerning primaries. The ninth member of the Court agreed that the 1910 law was unconstitutional as applied, to primaries, but reserved judgment on the power of Congress to regulate primaries under the 17th amendment, enacted after the adoption of the law in question. Senator Newberry was acquitted, but soon resigned from the Senate. Despite the Supreme Court's questioning the authority of Congress over primary elections, the Senate shortly thereafter refused to seat Senators-elect Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania, principally because of excessive expenditures on behalf of these two men in their primary election campaigns.

In consequence of the Newberry decision, Congress in 1925 enacted a new Federal Corrupt Practices Act which retained many of the provisions of the acts of 1910 and 1911 but which specifically exempted primaries and conventions from the coverage of Federal law. The act of 1925 also increased the amounts of money congressional candidates could spend.

On May 29, 1928, the Senate passed a bill (S. 4179) to extend the Corrupt Practices Act to primaries and conventions. This bill failed to receive the approval of the House of Representatives. In 1931, a Senate committee (under the chairmanship of Senator Gerald Nye) reported a bill which also would have extended Federal legislation to include primaries and conventions. In later sessions of Congress, similar recommendations were made but no final action was ever taken with regard to such suggestions. In 1939, Congress enacted "An Act To Prevent Pernicious Political Activities" which was designed primarily to prohibit active participation in politics by Federal employees and the use of relief funds for political purposes. In 1940, certain provisions of this act were extended to include State and local employees paid in whole or in part from Federal funds. As passed, this later act included provisions limiting annual political contributions by individuals to $5,000 to any one political committee or in behalf of any candidate or in connection with any campaign for Federal election, and limiting interstate political committees to a maximum of $3 million in contributions or expenditures in any one year.

In 1943 in the War Labor Disputes Act, Congress extended the prohibition of 1907 against political contributions by national banks

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and corporations to include certain financial activities by labor unions. This prohibition was made permanent by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, and was extended to apply to primary elections, political conventions, or caucuses held to select candidates for elective Federal office.

In 1944 the Powers Act was enacted. This provides that no person shall publish or distribute any political statement relating to a candidate for election to any Federal office which does not contain the name of the person responsible for its publication or distribution.

The history of Federal corrupt practices legislation affords precedent for many of the provisions of S. 636. For many years, such legislation did apply to primary elections. Details of reporting and other features of S. 636 are similar and in some instances identical with provisions of existing law. S. 636 thus does not constitute a radical innovation in this field. It rather reinforces existing law with the intention of strengthening such law and assuring more adequate public knowledge of the costs of Federal election campaigns.

COMPARISON OF THE PROVISIONS OF S. 636, INCORPORATING SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENTS, WITH THE COMPARABLE PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LAW

S. 636 proposes to repeal completely the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, and certain portions of the Act to Prevent Pernicious political Activities of 1939, as amended. Many of the provisions of the earlier law would, in effect, be reenacted in identical form, and other provisions would be only slightly amended. The following side-by-side analysis illustrates the fact that S. 636 is in fact a perfection of existing law and as such is not a completely new proposal. Section 101 of S. 636 contains the table of contents and, of course, is not a part of this comparison.

S. 636	PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LEGISLATION
SEC. 102. As used in this Act—	When used in this title—
(1) The term "election" includes a general or special election, and includes a primary election (including a preferential primary) and a convention of a political party or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates;	The term "election" includes a general or special election, but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party;
(2) The term "candidate" means an individual on whose behalf contributions are received or expenditures made in support of his candidacy, or whose name is presented, at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President, or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;	The term "candidate" means an individual whose name is presented at an election for election as Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;
(3) The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of	The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates or

S. 636	PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LEGISLATION
influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of candidates or Presidential or Vice Presidential electors;	presidential and vice presidential electors (1) in two or more States, or (2) whether or not in more than one State if such committee, association, or organization (other than a duly organized State or local committee of a political party) is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association, or organization;
(4) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, subvention, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;	The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable to make a contribution;
(5) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, subvention, advance, deposit, or gift, of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;	The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure;
(6) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons; and	The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons;
(7) The term "State" includes any Territory and possession of the United States.	The term "State" includes any Territory and possession of the United States.
SEC. 201. (a) (1) No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate until the candidate (or a representative designated by him in writing) has authorized in writing the political committee to support his candidacy and has filed a copy of such authorization with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. In the case of political committees supporting a candidate for President, Vice President, or Senator, such authorization shall also be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. This prohibition shall not be interpreted to prevent the acceptance of contributions, and the making of expenditures, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate for nomination for President or Vice President. Nor shall this prohibition be interpreted to prevent the acceptance of contributions, and the making of expenditures, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of a candidate if such political committee is a branch, subsidiary, or affiliate of a political party legally existent under the laws of the State within which it is located.	No comparable provision.

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S. 636	PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LEGISLATION
(2) Upon the filing by a candidate of a withdrawal of authorization with the Clerk of the House of Representatives (and, in the case of candidates for President, Vice President, or Senator, with the Secretary of the Senate), and upon the receipt of notice of withdrawal of authorization by the treasurer of a political committee, the political committee shall be prohibited from receiving further contributions or making further expenditures on behalf of the candidate unless a new authorization is filed.	No comparable provision.
(b) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen. No person other than the chairman or the treasurer shall make an expenditure for or on behalf of a political committee.	Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen.
(c) Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received.	Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received.
(d) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of— (1) all contributions made to or for such committee; (2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof; (3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and (4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.	It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of— (1) all contributions made to or for such committee; (2) the name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof; (3) all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and (4) the name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.
(e) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding $100 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least three years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.	It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding $10 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.
SEC. 202. (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on a form to be prescribed by him, between the 1st and 5th days of July in each year, and also on the fifth day next preceding the date on which an election is to be held, with respect to which con-	The treasurer of a political committee shall file with the Clerk between the 1st and 10th days of March, June, and September, in each year, and also between the 10th and 15th days, and on the 5th day, next preceding the date on which a general election is to be held, at which candidates are to be elected

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tributions were received or expenditures made by such committee, and also between the 1st and 5th days of January, a statement containing, complete as of the fifth day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) the name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution, and the names of the contributors shall be arranged alphabetically within each category, according to the amount of contribution as follows: $100 to $499; $500 to $999; and $1,000 and over;

(2) the total sum of the contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1);

(3) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

(4) the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $100 or more has been made by such committee, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditures;

(5) the total sum of all expenditures made by such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4); and

(6) the total sum of expenditures made by such committee during the calendar year.

(b) (1) Each item of expenditure shall be described in sufficient detail to accurately identify it, including, in the case of printed cards, pamphlets, circulars, posters, dodgers, booklets, or such other advertisements, writings, or other statements (such as reprints from periodicals, books, newspapers, or other publications), the title and number of each; in the case of newspaper advertisements, the names of the newspapers; and in the case of radio and television time, the names of the stations. In the case of expenditures made on behalf of more than one candidate for printing and advertising, for radio time, and for television time, the statement shall indicate the candidates in whose behalf the expenditure was made and the amount allocable to each, such amount to be determined by dividing the total expenditure by the number of candidates on whose behalf it is made.

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in two or more States, and also on the 1st day of January, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) the name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution;

(2) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1);

(3) the total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

(4) the name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such committee, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure;

(5) the total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4);

(6) the total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year.

No comparable provision.

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(2) Each expenditure shall also be described by general category, including (i) personal services and reimbursed expenses (salaries, commissions, fees, traveling and subsistence), (ii) printing and advertising other than radio and television, (iii) radio, (iv) television, (v) office overhead, (vi) subvention or transfer to other political committee or candidate, (vii) miscellaneous, and the total expenditure for each such category shall be listed.

(c) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

(d) The statement filed between the 1st and 5th days of January shall cover the preceding calendar year.

(e) In the case of political committees supporting candidates for President, Vice President or Senator, a copy of the statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 203. Every person (other than a political committee) who makes an expenditure in one or more items, aggregating $100 or more within a calendar year, other than by contribution to a political committee, for the purpose of influencing the election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives an itemized detailed statement of such expenditure in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 202, and in the case of any expenditure in support of a candidate for President, Vice President, or Senator shall file a copy of the statement with the Secretary of the Senate.

SEC. 204. (a) Every candidate shall file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives on the fifth day before, and also within thirty days after, the date on which an election is to be held—

(1) a correct and itemized detailed statement of contributions received by him and expenditures made by him in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 202, including, in the case of contribu-

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No comparable provision.

The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

The statement filed on the 1st day of January shall cover the preceding calendar year.

No comparable provision.

Every person (other than a political committee) who makes an expenditure in one or more items, other than by contribution, to a political committee, aggregating $50 or more within a calendar year for the purpose of influencing in two or more States the election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk an itemized detailed statement of such expenditure in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 305.

Every candidate for Senator shall file with the Secretary and every candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall file with the Clerk not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before, and also within thirty days after, the date on which an election is to be held, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

(1) a correct and itemized account of each contribution received by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person who has made such contribution;

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tions, amounts expended from his own funds; and	(2) a correct and itemized account of each expenditure made by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent, in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person to whom such expenditure was made; except that only the total sum of expenditures for items specified in subdivision (c) of section 309 need be stated; and
(2) a statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by any person for him with his consent, prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the election, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy, and the name, address, and occupation of every person to whom any such promise or pledge has been made, together with the description of any such position. If no such promise or pledge has been made, that fact shall be specifically stated.	(3) a statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by any person for him with his consent, prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the election, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy, and the name, address, and occupation of every person to whom any such promise or pledge has been made, together with the description of any such position. If no such promise or pledge has been made, that fact shall be specifically stated.
(b) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) (1) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.	The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.
(c) Every candidate shall enclose with his first statement a report, based upon the records of the proper State official, stating the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, at the election required to be used as a basis for the computation under section 209 (b) (2).	Every candidate shall enclose with his first statement a report, based upon the records of the proper State official, stating the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, at the general election next preceding the election at which he is a candidate.
(d) In the case of a candidate for Senator, a copy of the Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under subsection (a) shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.	(See above.)
SEC. 205. A copy of every statement required to be filed under the provisions of this title shall also be filed with the clerk of the United States District Court in the district in which the principal office of the political committee is located, in the case of statements by political committees; in the district in which the candidate resides, in the case of statements by candidates; and in the district in which contributions are received and expenditures made, in the case of statements by others.	No comparable provision.
SEC. 206. A statement required by this title to be filed by a candidate or treasurer of a political committee or	A statement required by this title to be filed by a candidate or treasurer of a political committee or other person with

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other person with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, or the clerk of a United States district court, as the case may be—	the Clerk or Secretary, as the case may be—
(1) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;	(a) shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such statement, taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;
(2) shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and directed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate in Washington, District of Columbia, or to the clerk of the United States district court at a city where such court sits, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the officer with whom it is required to be filed of its nonreceipt; and	(b) shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and directed to the Clerk or Secretary at Washington, District of Columbia, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the Clerk or Secretary of its nonreceipt; and
(3) shall be preserved by the officer with whom it is filed for a period of ten years from the date of filing, shall constitute a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.	(c) shall be preserved by the Clerk or Secretary for a period of two years from the date of filing, shall constitute a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.
SEC. 207. (a) It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate (1) to develop uniform methods and forms for the making of reports required under this title; (2) to provide for making the statements filed under this title available for public inspection; (3) to ascertain, when practicable, whether candidates, political committees, or others have failed to file statements or have filed defective statements and to give notice to delinquents directing them to file such statements or to correct defective statements; (4) to provide for the preparation and periodic publication of compilations containing summaries indicating the total contributions and expenditures and the total for each category of expenditure in each statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, and the name and address of, and the amount contributed by, each contributor shown by any such statement to have contributed the sum of $500 or more.	No comparable provision
(b) The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit the summaries prepared by him under this section, and the notices of delinquency dispatched by him to delinquent candidates, committees or others, to the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.	No comparable provision.

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(c) The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit the summaries prepared by him under this section, and the notices of delinquency dispatched by him to delinquent candidates, committees or others, to the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.	No comparable provision.
SEC. 208. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of this Act and in developing such amendments or legislation related thereto as it may deem necessary, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, in the case of candidates for President, Vice President, or Senator, as well as in the case of political committees supporting candidates for election to such offices, and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, in the case of candidates for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, as well as in the case of political committees supporting candidates for election to such offices, shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the administration of this Act by the executive agencies concerned. It shall be the duty of these committees—	No comparable provision.
(1) to study all pertinent reports and summaries submitted to them by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, and such other materials as may be necessary;	
(2) to ascertain whether candidates, political committees, or others have failed to file statements as required by this Act or have filed defective statements;	
(3) to report violations of this Act to the appropriate law-enforcing agencies of the Government and to review such reports at regular intervals to ascertain the action taken by those agencies. Any department, official, or agency administering the provisions of this Act shall, at the request of the committee, consult with the committee, from time to time, with respect to their activities under this Act;	
(4) to take such other action as shall be necessary and proper to supervise the administration of this Act; and	
(5) to report to the Senate or the House of Representatives, respectively, from time to time, on their activities under this Act.	
SEC. 209. (a) A candidate for Senator or Representative in or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, in his campaign for election, shall not make expenditures	A candidate, in his campaign for election, shall not make expenditures in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the laws of the State in which he is a candidate, nor

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in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the provisions of this title.

(b) A candidate, in his campaign for election (treating primaries, nominating conventions, caucuses, and special and general elections as separate for the purpose of this limitation), may make expenditures up to—

(1) the sum of $50,000, if a candidate for Senator or Representative-at-large, or the sum of $12,500 if a candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; or

(2) in the case of an election other than a caucus or nominating convention, an amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying 10 cents by the total number of votes cast in either the last primary election or the last general election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks.

(c) For the purposes of the limitation prescribed in subsection (b) there shall be included in the total of expenditures made by a candidate the expenditures made on behalf of the candidate by authorized political committees as defined in title II of this Act. In the case of political committees supporting more than one candidate (and State and local candidates), the amount of the total expenditures allocable to each candidate shall be in the same ratio as expenditures on behalf of each candidate for printing and advertising, radio time, and television time bears to the total of such expenditures.

SEC. 210. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this title shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if the violation was willful shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

(b) Any candidate who knowingly consents to any violation of this title by an authorized political committee shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

SEC. 211. This title shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

SEC. 212. This title shall not be construed to exempt any candidate from complying with the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, or to annul any such State laws, unless directly inconsistent with the provisions of this title.

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in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the provisions of this title.

Unless the laws of his State prescribe a less amount as the maximum limit of campaign expenditures, a candidate may make expenditures up to—

(1) the sum of $10,000 if a candidate for Senator, or the sum of $2,500 if a candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; or

(2) an amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying three cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, but in no event exceeding $25,000 if a candidate for Senator or $5,000 if a candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Any person who willfully violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

This title shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

This title shall not be construed to annul the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless directly inconsistent with the provisions of this title, or to exempt any candidate from complying with such State laws.

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SEC. 213. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.	If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.
SEC. 214. The Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, is repealed.	No comparable provision.
SEC. 301. So much of section 591 of title 18 of the United States Code as precedes the paragraph defining the term "contribution" is amended to read as follows:	
"§ 591. DEFINITIONS	SECTION 591. DEFINITIONS
"When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 609, and 610 of this title—	"When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 609, and 610 of this title—
"(1) The term 'election' includes a general or special election, and includes a primary election (including a preferential primary) and a convention of a political party or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates;	"The term 'election' includes a general or special election, but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party;
"(2) The term 'candidate' means an individual on whose behalf contributions are received or expenditures made in support of his candidacy, or whose name is presented, at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected; and	"The term 'candidate' means an individual whose name is presented for election as Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;
"(3) The term 'politial committee' includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures in an aggregate amount exceeding $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of candidates or Presidential or Vice Presidential electors;".	"The term 'political committee' includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates or presidential and vice presidential electors (1) in two or more States, or (2) whether or not in more than one State, if such committee, association, or organization (other than a duly organized State or local committee of a political party) is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association, or organization."
SEC. 302. Subsection (a) of section 608 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:	
"(a) Whoever, directly or indirectly, makes contributions or expenditures in an aggregate amount in excess of $10,000 during any calendar year, or in connection with any campaign for nomination or for election, for any or all of the following purposes—	Whoever, directly or indirectly, makes contributions in an aggregate amount in excess of $5,000 during any calendar year, or in connection with any campaign for nomination or election, to or on behalf of any candidate for an elective Federal office, including the offices of President of the United States and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or to or on behalf of any committee or other organization engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate for any such office or the suc-
"(1) to or on behalf of any candidate or candidates for an elective Federal office or offices, including the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or	

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"(2) to or on behalf of any committee or committees or other organizations engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate or candidates for any such office or offices or the success of any national political party,

shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"This subsection shall not apply to contributions or expenditures made by a political committee."

SEC. 303. The first paragraph of section 609 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"No political committee operating in two or more States shall receive contributions or make expenditures in amounts greater than the amount obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of Presidential elector in any one of the last three final elections for that office."

SEC. 304. Section 612 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the word "names" wherever it appears therein the words "and addresses"; by changing the figure "$1,000" to "$5,000", and the words "one year" to "five years"; and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Subject to the penalty provided in the foregoing paragraph, any political committee which publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed or deposits for mailing, any such statement, shall include the following legend:

"'This [publication] is paid for by [name of political committee], a committee duly authorized under section 201 of the Federal Elections Act of 1955.'

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cess of any national political party, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

This subsection shall not apply to contributions made to or by a State or local committee or other State or local organization or to similar committees or organizations in the District of Columbia or in any territory or Possession of the United States.

No political committee shall receive contributions aggregating more than $3,000,000, or make expenditures, aggregating more than $3,000,000, during any calendar year.

For the purpose of this section, any contributions received and any expenditures made on behalf of any political committee with the knowledge and consent of the chairman or treasurer of such committee shall be deemed to be received or made by such committee.

Any violation of this section by any political committee shall be deemed also to be a violation by the chairman and the treasurer of such committee and by any other person responsible for such violation and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both; and, if the violation was willful, by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

Publication or distribution of political statements. Whoever wilfully publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed, or for the purpose of publishing or distributing the same, knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery or causes to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or, except in cases of employees of the Post Office Department in the official discharge of their duties, knowingly transports or causes to be transported in interstate commerce, any card, pamphlet, circular, poster, dodger, advertisement, writing, or other statement relating to or concerning any person who has publicly declared his intention to seek the office of President, or Vice President of the United States, or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress, in a primary, general, or special election, or convention of a political party, or has caused or permitted his intention to do so to be

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publicly declared, which does not contain the names of the persons, associations, committees, or corporations responsible for the publication or distribution of the same, and the names of the officers of each such association, committee, or corporation, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

"The term 'political committee', as used in this section, shall have the same meaning prescribed by section 591 of this title."

PROPOSED CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (matter proposed to be retained is printed in roman, matter proposed to be repealed is enclosed in black brackets, and new language proposed to be inserted printed in italic):

FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, 1925, AS AMENDED TO MAY 20, 1955

NOTE.—Sections 310–313 have been repealed and codified to appear in title 18, United States Code and are no longer a part of the Corrupt Practices Act, but are given herewith to retain the continuity of the original act of 1925.

[Approved February 28, 1925; as amended June 25, 1943; and further amended June 20, 1947, June 25, 1948, and October 31, 1951]

[Public No. 506, 65th Cong., as amended by Public No. 89, 78th Cong. and further amended by Public Nos. 101 and 772, 80th Cong. and Public No. 248, 82d Cong.]

[TITLE III [1].—FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, 1925

[SEC. 301. CITATION. (43 Stat. 1070; 2 U. S. C., sec. 256.)

[SEC. 301. This title may be cited as the "Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925."

[SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS. (43 Stat. 1070; 2 U. S. C., sec. 241.)

[SEC. 302. When used in this title—

[(a) The term "election" includes a general or special election, but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party;

[(b) The term "candidate" means an individual whose name is presented at an election for election as Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;

[(c) The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates or presidential and vice presidential electors (1) in two or more States, or (2) whether or not in more than one State if such committee, association, or organization (other than a duly organized State or local committee of a political party) is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association, or organization;

[(d) The term "contribution" includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit, of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution;

[(e) The term "expenditure" includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift, of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable. to make an expenditure;

[1] The Federal Corrupt Practices Act was enacted as title III, sections 301–318 of "An Act reclassifying the salaries of postmaster and employees of the Postal Service, readjusting their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis, increasing postal rates to provide for such readjustment, and for other purposes" (43 Stat. 1070–1074).

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[(f) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, committee, association, corporation, and any other organization or group of persons;

[(g) The term "Clerk" means the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States;

[(h) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Senate of the United States;

[(i) The term "State" includes Territory and possession of the United States.

[SEC. 303. CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES: DUTIES AS TO CONTRIBUTIONS: ACCOUNTS AND RECEIPTS. (43 Stat. 1071; 2 U. S. C., sec. 242.)

[SEC. 303. (a) Every political committee shall have a chairman and a treasurer. No contribution shall be accepted, and no expenditure made, by or on behalf of a political committee for the purpose of influencing an election until such chairman and treasurer have been chosen.

[(b) It shall be the duty of the treasurer of a political committee to keep a detailed and exact account of—

[(1) All contributions made to or for such committee;

[(2) The name and address of every person making any such contribution, and the date thereof;

[(3) All expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee; and

[(4) The name and address of every person to whom any such expenditure is made, and the date thereof.

[(c) It shall be the duty of the treasurer to obtain and keep a receipted bill, stating the particulars, for every expenditure by or on behalf of a political committee exceeding $10 in amount. The treasurer shall preserve all receipted bills and accounts required to be kept by this section for a period of at least two years from the date of the filing of the statement containing such items.

[SEC. 304. ACCOUNTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED. (43 Stat. 1071; 2 U. S. C., sec. 243.)

[SEC. 304. Every person who receives a contribution for a political committee shall, on demand of the treasurer, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, render to the treasurer a detailed account thereof, including the name and address of the person making such contribution, and the date on which received.

[SEC. 305. STATEMENTS BY TREASURER FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (43 Stat. 1071; 2 U. S. C., sec. 244.)

[SEC. 305. (a) The treasurer of a political committee shall file with the Clerk between the 1st and 10th days of March, June, and September, in each year, and also between the 10th and 15th days, and on the 5th day, next preceding the date on which a general election is to be held, at which candidates are to be elected in two or more States, and also on the 1st day of January, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

[(1) The name and address of each person who has made a contribution to or for such committee in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $100 or more, together with the amount and date of such contribution;

[(2) The total sum of the contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1);

[(3) The total sum of all contributions made to or for such committee during the calendar year;

[(4) The name and address of each person to whom an expenditure in one or more items of the aggregate amount or value, within the calendar year, of $10 or more has been made by or on behalf of such committee, and the amount, date, and purpose of such expenditure;

[(5) The total sum of all expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (4);

[(6) The total sum of expenditures made by or on behalf of such committee during the calendar year.

[(b) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative during the calendar year to which they relate, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

[(c) The statement filed on the 1st day of January shall cover the preceding calendar year.

[SEC. 306. STATEMENTS BY OTHERS THAN POLITICAL COMMITTEE FILED WITH CLERK OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (43 Stat. 1072; 2 U. S. C., sec. 245.)

[SEC. 306. Every person (other than a political committee) who makes an expenditure in one or more items, other than by contribution to a political committee, aggregating $50 or more within a calendar year for the purpose of influencing in two or more States the election of candidates, shall file with the Clerk an itemized detailed statement of such expenditure in the same manner as required of the treasurer of a political committee by section 305.

[SEC. 307. STATEMENTS BY CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR, REPRESENTATIVE, DELEGATE, OR RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FILED WITH SECRETARY OF SENATE AND CLERK OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (43 Stat. 1072; 2 U. S. C., sec. 246.)

[SEC. 307. (a) Every candidate for Senator shall file with the Secretary and every candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall file with the Clerk not less than ten nor more than fifteen days before, and also within thirty days after, the date on which an election is to be held, a statement containing, complete as of the day next preceding the date of filing—

[(1) A correct and itemized account of each contribution received by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election together with the name of the person who has made such contribution;

[(2) A correct and itemized account of each expenditure made by him or by any person for him with his knowledge or consent in aid or support of his candidacy for election, or for the purpose of influencing the result of the election, together with the name of the person to whom such expenditure was made; except that only the total sum of expenditures for items specified in subdivision (c) of section 309 need be stated;

[(3) A statement of every promise or pledge made by him or by any person for him with his consent, prior to the closing of the polls on the day of the election, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy, and the name, address, and occupation of every person to whom any such promise or pledge has been made together with the description of any such position. If no such promise or pledge has been made, that fact shall be specifically stated.

[(b) The statements required to be filed by subdivision (a) shall be cumulative, but where there has been no change in an item reported in a previous statement only the amount need be carried forward.

[(c) Every candidate shall inclose with his first statement a report, based upon the records of the proper State official stating the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, at the general election next preceding the election at which he is a candidate.

[SEC. 308. STATEMENTS; VERIFICATION; FILING; PRESERVATION; INSPECTION. (43 Stat. 1072; 2 U. S. C., sec. 247.)

[SEC. 308. A statement required by this title to be filed by a candidate or treasurer of a political committee or other person with the Clerk or Secretary, as the case may be—

[(a) Shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person filing such statement taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths;

[(b) Shall be deemed properly filed when deposited in an established post office within the prescribed time, duly stamped, registered, and directed to the Clerk or Secretary at Washington, District of Columbia, but in the event it is not received, a duplicate of such statement shall be promptly filed upon notice by the Clerk or Secretary of its nonreceipt;

[(c) Shall be preserved by the Clerk or Secretary for a period of two years from the date of filing, shall constitute a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.

[SEC. 309. LIMITATION UPON AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURES BY CANDIDATE. (43 Stat. 1073; 2 U. S. C., sec. 248.)

[SEC 309. (a) A candidate, in his campaign for election, shall not make expenditures in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the laws of the State in which he is a candidate, nor in excess of the amount which he may lawfully make under the provisions of this title.

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[(b) Unless the laws of his State prescribe a less amount as the maximum limit of campaign expenditures, a candidate may make expenditures up to—

[(1) The sum of $10,000 if a candidate for Senator, or the sum of $2,500 if a candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner; or

[(2) An amount equal to the amount obtained by multiplying three cents by the total number of votes cast at the last general election for all candidates for the office which the candidate seeks, but in no event exceeding $25,000 if a candidate for Senator or $5,000 if a candidate for Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.

[(c) Money expended by a candidate to meet and discharge any assessment, fee, or charge made or levied upon candidates by the laws of the State in which he resides, or expended for his necessary personal, traveling, or subsistence expenses, or for stationery, postage, writing, or printing (other than for use on bill boards or in newspapers) for distributing letters, circulars, or posters, or for telegraph or telephone service, shall not be included in determining whether his expenditures have exceeded the sum fixed by paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) as the limit of campaign expenses of a candidate.

[SEC. [310.] 599. PROMISE OF APPOINTMENT BY CANDIDATE. (Title 18 U. S. C., sec. 599, as enacted by Public Law 772, 80th Cong., superseding sec. 310, ch. 368, 43 Stat. 1073, 2 U. S. C., sec. 249.)

[SEC. 599. Whoever, being a candidate, directly or indirectly promises or pledges the appointment, or the use of his influence or support for the appointment of any person to any public or private position or employment, for the purpose of procuring support in his candidacy shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if the violation was willful, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

[SEC. [311.] 597. EXPENDITURES TO INFLUENCE VOTING. (Title 18 U. S. C., Sec. 597, as enacted by Public Law 772, 80th Cong., 2d sess., superseding sec. 311, ch. 368, 43 Stat. 1073, 2 U. S. C., sec. 250.)

[SEC. 597. Whoever makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate; and

[Whoever solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure in consideration of his vote or the withholding of his vote—

[Shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if the violation was willful, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

[SEC. [312.] 602. SOLICITATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. (Title 18 U. S. C., sec. 602, as enacted by Public Law 772, 80th Cong., 2d sess., superseding sec. 312, ch. 368, 43 stat. 1073, 18 U. S. C., secs. 208 and 212.)

[SEC. 602. Whoever, being a Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, or a candidate for Congress, or individual elected as, Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, or an officer or employee of the United States or any department or agency thereof, or a person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury of the United States, directly or indirectly solicits, receives, or is in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any other such officer, employee, or person, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than three years or both.

[SEC. [313.] 610. POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES BY NATIONAL BANKS, CORPORATIONS, AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS; PENALTY. (Title 18, U. S. C., sec. 610, as enacted by Public Law 772, 80th Cong., 2d sess., superseding sec. 313, ch. 368, 43 Stat. 1074; as amended 57 Stat. 167; and further amended 61 Stat. 159; and further amended Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, sec. 20 (c), 65 Stat. 718; 2 U. S. C., sec. 251.)

[SEC. 610. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select candidates for any political office, or for any corporation whatever, or any labor organization to make a contribution or expenditure in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or in connection with any primary election or political convention or caucus held to select

candidates for any of the foregoing offices, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation or labor organization which makes any contribution or expenditure in violation of this section shall be fined not more than $5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization, who consents to any contribution or expenditure by the corporation or labor organization, as the case may be, and any person who accepts or receives any contribution in violation of this section be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both; and if the violation was willful, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. For the purposes of this section "labor organization" means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work.

[SEC. 314. GENERAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS. (43 Stat. 1074; 2 U. S. C., sec. 252.)

[SEC. 314. (a) Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

[(b) Any person who willfully violates any of the foregoing provisions of this title, except those for which a specific penalty is imposed by sections 312 and 313, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

[SEC. 315. EXPENSES OF ELECTION CONTESTS. (43 Stat. 1074; 2 U. S. C., sec. 253.)

[SEC. 315. This title shall not limit or affect the right of any person to make expenditures for proper legal expenses in contesting the results of an election.

[SEC. 316. STATE LAWS NOT AFFECTED. (43 Stat. 1074; 2 U. S. C., sec. 254.)

[SEC. 316. This title shall not be construed to annul the laws of any State relating to the nomination or election of candidates, unless directly inconsistent with the provisions of this title, or to exempt any candidate from complying with such State laws.

[SEC. 317. PARTIAL INVALIDITY. (43 Stat. 1074; 2 U. S. C., sec. 255.)

[SEC. 317. If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

[SEC. 318. REPEALING CLAUSES. (43 Stat. 1074.)

[SEC. 318. The following Acts and parts of Acts are hereby repealed: The Act entitled "An Act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected," approved June 25, 1910 (chapter 392, Thirty-sixth Statutes, page 822), and the Acts amendatory thereof, approved August 19, 1911 (chapter 33, Thirty-seventh Statutes, page 25), and August 23, 1912 (chapter 349, Thirty-seventh Statutes, page 360); the Act entitled "An Act to prevent corrupt practices in the election of Senators, Representatives, or Delegates in Congress," approved October 16, 1918 (chapter 187, Fortieth Statutes, page 1013); and section 83 of the Criminal Code of the United States, approved March 4, 1909 (chapter 321, Thirty-fifth Statutes, page 1088).

[SEC. 319. EFFECTIVE DATE. (43 Stat. 1074.)

[SEC. 319. This title shall take effect thirty days after its enactment.

[Approved, February 28, 1925.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

SECTION 591, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

When used in sections 597, 599, 602, 609, and 610 of this title—

The term "election" includes a general or special election, [but does not include a primary election or convention of a political party:] *and includes a primary election (including a preferential primary) and a convention of a political party or a caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates;*

The term "candidate" means an individual [whose name is presented for election as Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to,

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the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected;] *on whose behalf contributions are received or expenditures made in support of his candidacy, or whose name is presented, at an election for nomination for, or election as, President or Vice President or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress of the United States, whether or not such individual is elected; and*

The term "political committee" includes any committee, association, or organization which accepts contributions or makes expenditures [for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence the election of candidates or presidential and vice presidential electors (1) in two or more States, or (2) whether or not in more than one State if such committee, association, or organization (other than a duly organized State or local committee of a political party) is a branch or subsidiary of a national committee, association, or organization;] *in an aggregate amount exceeding $100 in any calendar year for the purpose of influencing or attempting to influence in any manner whatsoever the election of candidates or Presidential or Vice Presidential electors;"*

SECTION 608, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

"(a) Whoever, directly or indirectly, makes contributions [in an aggregate amount in excess of $5,000 during any calendar year, or in connection with any campaign for nomination or election, to or on behalf of any candidate for an elective Federal office, including the offices of President of the United States and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or to or on behalf of any committee or other organization engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate for any such office or the success of any national political party, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.]

[This subsection shall not apply to contributions made to or by a State or local committee or other State or local organization or to similar committees or organizations in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or Possession of the United States] *or expenditures in an aggregate amount in excess of $10,000 during any calendar year, or in connection with any campaign for nomination or for election, for any or all of the following purposes—*

"(1) to or on behalf of any candidate or candidates for elective Federal office or offices, including the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or

"(2) to or on behalf of any committee or committees or other organizations engaged in furthering, advancing, or advocating the nomination or election of any candidate or candidates for any such office or offices or the success of national political party.

shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"This subsection shall not apply to contributions or expenditures made by a political committee."

SECTION 609, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

No political committee [shall receive contributions aggregating more than $3,000,000, or make expenditures aggregating more than $3,000,000, during any calendar year.] *operating in two or more States shall receive contributions or make expenditures in amounts greater than the amount obtained by multiplying 20 cents by the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of Presidential elector in any one of the last three final elections for that office.*

For the purposes of this section, any contributions received and any expenditures made on behalf of any political committee with the knowledge and consent of the chairman or the treasurer of such committee, be deemed to be received or made by such committee.

Any violation of this section by any political committee shall be deemed also to be a violation by the chairman and the treasurer of such committee and by any other person responsible for such violation and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both; and, if the violation was willful, by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

SECTION 612, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

Whoever willfully publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed, or for the purpose of publishing or distributing the same, knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, or, except in cases of employees of the Post Office Department the official discharge of their duties, knowingly transports or causes

to be transported in interstate commerce any card, pamphlet, circular, poster, dodger, advertisement, writing or other statement relating to or concerning any person who has publicly declared his intention to seek the office of President, or Vice President of the United States, or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress, in a primary, general, or special election, or convention of a political party, or has caused or permitted his intention to do so to be publicly declared, which does not contain the names *and addresses* of the persons, associations, committees, or corporations responsible for the publication or distribution of the same, and the names of the officers of each such association, committee, or corporation, shall be fined not more than [$1,000] *$5,000* or imprisoned not more than [one year] *five years*, or both.

"Subject to the penalty provided in the foregoing paragraph, any political committee which publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed or deposits for mailing, any such statement, shall include the following legend:

"This (publication) is paid for by (name of political committee), a committee duly authorized under section 201 of the Federal Elections Act of 1955.

"The term 'political committee,' as used in this section, shall have the same meaning prescribed by Section 591 of this title."

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MINORITY VIEWS

We, the undersigned members of your committee, offer the following views on S. 636, to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes.

Honest elections are the bedrock upon which this Nation's institutions are based. Candidates for Federal office should be required by law to file complete, simple, and understandable reports showing contributions that they have received, including from whom contributions were received, and a full disclosure of expenditures made.

Our election laws should encourage the widest participation in political activity by our citizens. Individual citizens interested in the cause of good government should have the right and the opportunity to make political contributions unhampered by governmental redtape, restrictions, and confusion as to legality.

Illegal voting, dishonest counting, bribery, fraud, corruption and the obtaining of political funds by coercion, and like wrongful acts should be dealt with directly and without fear or favor, but in so doing we should not throw obstacles in the way of honest citizens who want to participate in political activities.

Limitations on political spending should be realistic so that the present-day cost of political campaigning may be met without subterfuge. If candidates and appropriate committees are permitted to spend sufficient amounts to carry their cause to the voters with the use of all modern facilities and mediums, it will tend to discourage the creation of numerous committees and the resulting failure to fix responsibility for the conduct of a campaign. Upon this there is no disagreement.

The proposal S. 636 not only fails to reach these desired ends, but is cumbersome and unworkable, and calls for new and untried expansion of Federal power.

Some of the more striking shortcomings of this proposed legislation are set forth in the following observations:

I. S. 636, if enacted, would change our political system by transferring more functions to the Federal Government and relieving the States and local governments from their responsibilities. It would bring under the purview of our Federal election laws intrastate and local committees. The bill would extend reporting and other requirements to every committee that collected or spent in excess of $100 to help elect a condidate to the House of Representatives, the Senate, or presidential or vice presidential electors. This conceivably could include all of the 3,000 counties and 160,000 precincts which might be operative in a campaign year. Three separate reports to Washington, with a copy to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and, in case of a Senator, or presidential or vice presidential elector, to the Secretary of the Senate as well, would be required. In addition it would require a copy of the report filed in the Federal district court, which indeed is a new departure. This could well add up close to a

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million reports, and all must be kept on file for 10 years. Such massive and indigestible paperwork not only will smother political enthusiasm in States and localities, but will defeat the very purpose of making available, for quick analysis, the major facts of how, by whom, and for whom political funds are collected and spent.

This provision would tend to discourage busy citizens from engaging in political activities. Multitudinous and voluminous government reports and accompanying redtape would not be conducive to our citizens to give attention to the matter of good government and to participate in activities relating to elections. Senator Dirksen very aptly pointed out one of the probable results of the enactment of such a provision when he said:

> Now, you are dealing with people back home at the grassroots, solid, humble God-fearing, ordinary citizens, to whom political organization is, among other things, something of a diversion, along with their interest in the political structure. But one day he is standing on the street of the county seat town visiting this little group, and some local attorney comes along and says: "Say, I just happened to think of something. You are the treasurer of the county committee. Did you know how many reports you must file under Federal law, and do you know what the penalties are?" And he will go home and sleep over that, and probably a couple of days later he will call the county chairman and say, "I resign."

It should be borne in mind that there is nothing inherently wrong in a citizen voluntarily and forthrightly making a contribution to the cause of good government by supporting his political party and the candidates of his choice. Prof. Alexander Heard of the political science department of the University of North Carolina said this:

> Under our present system of private financing, financial contributions are an inevitable and legitimate form of political participation. We spend much energy and money in the United States seeking to obtain the widest possible participation in politics. Contributing money to politics is just as honorable a way to participate as contributing time or talent—in ringing doorbells, attending party meetings, making speeches, writing letters to Congressmen, or offering one's self for public office.

II. S. 636 may violate the Bill of Rights by banning contributions and expenditures by political committees in support of any candidate, unless the candidate or his designated representative has authorized in writing that committee to support him. This provision is found in section 201 (a) (1). It would make the candidate a censor over activities of other free men. This collides with the constitutional provision guaranteeing the rights of free speech and peaceable assembly.

This section in effect gives to the candidate the power to approve, or disapprove, and thus make legal or illegal contributions or expenditures made in his behalf by any organized group of citizens regardless of their wishes or desires. In effect, this provision appears to delegate to a private individual, at a time when he is only seeking Federal office, the power to restrict—in fact, make illegal and punishable under this bill—the political activities of any organized group of citizens.

III. S. 636 would extend the jurisdiction of Federal election laws and reporting thereunder to primaries, nominating conventions, and the caucuses. These nominating procedures so far as Representa-

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tives in Congress and Senators are concerned vary in the several States. No detailed testimony was taken by the committee in reference to the operation of State primary laws, or the substantial constitutional questions involved. The committee did not go into a detailed study of how Federal reporting might be applied to presidential nominating conventions. The extension of Federal election restrictions and reporting to primaries, caucuses, and conventions merits further study, but until such study is made it should not be included in any proposal recommended by the committee for enactment.

In reference to the extension of Federal election laws and reporting to primary elections, Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said it was "trying to cover too much ground." Paul Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, recommended further study, saying that the committee should "explore the possibilities for reasonable and practical restrictions and limitations in primary elections."

IV. This proposal, S. 636, fails to correct the widespread abuse wherein millions of laboring men and women are compelled to give financial aid to candidates and to a political party not of their choice in order to hold their jobs. This practice, as it relates to the State of Michigan, was fully explored in the hearings. While this particular testimony related to involuntary contributions to the Democratic Party, the principle involved transcends any political party. A situation might arise in some State where another political party or a factional or independent candidate could well be the recipient.

The witness, Mr. John Feikens, chairman of the Republican State central committee, points out (pp. 236–253 of the hearings) that according to studies made by the University of Michigan, Columbia University, and other studies and polls, about 40 percent of the union members are Republicans. These working men and women were compelled to contribute to the Democratic Party via union dues in order to hold their jobs. The letter of one Walter J. Brauninger of March 1, 1955, found in the hearings on page 240 is as follows:

> I am following the newspaper accounts of GOP criticism of the UAW-CIO's political activity with more than usual interest. I am a member of the UAW and I am a Republican. There is no doubt that I am a union member, because I shall be discharged from my job as a lathe operator at the American Broach Machine Co. when I fail to pay my dues. But there is some doubt in my mind whether I am a Republican. I voted for Mr. Leonard and a slate of Republican candidates in secret ballot, without fear and with a free conscience. But at the same time I helped to elect Mr. Williams and I helped to defeat my own man, Mr. Leonard. I did this by paying dues to my union which in turn devoted its extensive radio and TV programs and its official publication, the United Automobile Worker, to the cause of the Democratic Party. My union sold me.

Mr. Feikens supported his statement concerning political activities in Michigan with facts and figures from the audit reports showing that union funds obtained from dues of the workers were used for political purposes. We quote from Mr. Feikens the following:

> I refer to the audit report filed by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, for the period from June 1, 1950, to May 31, 1951. The report contains a summary of receipts and disbursements. While it shows that the PAC made no contributions into the general fund of the union, the union on the other hand for the 12-month period ending May 1951 paid to the PAC, $120,434.56.

These funds paid into PAC came from union dues. These dues were collected under maintenance-of-membership and union-shop clauses. All CIO unions then and now have such union-shop clauses in their contracts with employers. Thus rank-and-file members were forced to contribute to PAC to be members in good standing of their union. Membership in good standing is a requisite to continued employment. If a man does not pay dues he cannot keep his job. In addition, this same report shows $44,564.42 used for news broadcasting, $39,801.65 for radio, $223,198.60 for the educational fund, all of which items were directly tied into political campaigning and political statements, and these funds were largely used in Michigan.

In the report by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO for the period from June 1, 1951, to May 31, 1952, the following disbursements from the general funds of the union for political activities are set forth: PAC, $200,398.85; editorial, $454,079.88; radio, $116,399.21; research, $139,627.31; educational fund, $327,977.46; citizenship fund, $142,389.89; for a total expenditure in that 12-month period of $1,380,872.60.

In this 6-month report (ending November 30, 1952) we find the following expenditures: Editorial department, $281,640.11—this was the last 6 months coincident with the presidential campaign of 1952—political action committee, $66,098.41; radio, $34,536.02; research, $68,122.14; educational fund, $182,014.11; citizenship fund, regular, $885,683.86; citizenship fund, PAC expense, $125,821.74; for a total expenditure for political purposes for this 6-month period of $1,643,907.39. I might add that all of these funds come from the general fund of the union and out of union dues.

In the report filed by Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, for the 12-month period ending December 31, 1954, the following disbursements from the general fund of the union, the source being union dues, and the amounts being used for political purposes, in Michigan, all for the Democrat Party, both on a State and National basis, were as follows: Editorial, $590,603.13; radio, $23,613.86; research, $160,394.75; educational fund, $678,882.98; citizenship fund, regular, $774,046; citizenship fund, PAC department expenses, $384,433.33; for a total of $2,611,980.05.

We quote further from Mr. Feikens' testimony:

We have a television program there put on by the UAW-CIO—and the contract is directly between the union and the station WJBK-TV; PAC has nothing to do with it—last fall known as the Guy Nunn program. He began having the candidates for congressional office in southern Michigan appear as well as the * * *.

Senator CURTIS. Candidates for both political parties?

Mr. FEIKENS. No, no; candidates for only the Democrat Party. As this statement will show, Gus Scholle who is president of Michigan CIO Council has said repeatedly for the last number of years that the CIO will never support a Republican candidate no matter how liberal his voting record is. Republicans do not appear on these programs. * * * The station took care of it by putting a disclaimer on the program during the last 3 weeks of that campaign.

Mr. Feikens' testimony showing that the rights of individual workers were violated by the use of involuntary political contributions was not denied or refuted even though time, opportunity, and notice to do so were given.

Any amendments enacted to our election laws should deal with these abuses, to the end that the fundamental rights of the American workers are fully protected.

The principle involved here is not based on the fact that these working men and women who are forced to make an involuntary political contribution were Republicans. It is wrong to compel a political contribution as a condition for job retention even to one's own party. Studies show that 66 percent of the union members think they should not vote with their unions unless they personally agree; two-thirds did not want their union lined up with any particular

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party; 44 percent think unions should not take part in politics. (See p. 240 of hearings.) Congress owes it to all working men and women to make unlawful involuntary political contributions as a condition for holding a job.

For the foregoing and other reasons we feel that S. 636 as reported should not be enacted in its present form.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. JENNER.
FRANK A. BARRETT.
JOE MCCARTHY.
CARL T. CURTIS.

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Calendar No. 630

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 625

PROVIDING FOR THE DISQUALIFICATIONS OF CERTAIN FORMER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH FORMER DUTIES

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BEALL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 48]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 48) to provide for the disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of the District of Columbia in matters connected with former duties, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to disqualify certain former officers and employees of the District of Columbia from participating in matters connected with their former duties. This legislation is similar to section 284, title 18 of the United States Code, which applies to former employees in any agency of the United States.

A Commissioner of the Public Utilities Commission, a member of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Insurance and employees of such Commission, Board, or Superintendent, would be prohibitied for a period of 2 years after such employment or service had ceased, from knowingly prosecuting or acting as counsel, attorney, or agent for anyone in connection with any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter involving any subject matter directly connected with which such person was so employed or performed duty.

The maximum penalty provided in the bill is a fine of not more than $2,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. The effective date of the act is 60 days after the date of its enactment.

This legislation was one of the proposals specifically recommended by the Special Subcommittee To Investigate Public Transportation Serving the District of Columbia in the 83d Congress.

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Calendar No. 631

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 626

CREATING A FEDERAL COMMISSION TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF A CIVIC AUDITORIUM, INCLUDING AN INAUGURAL HALL OF PRESIDENTS AND A MUSIC, FINE ARTS, AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1825]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1825) creating a Federal commission to formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to establish the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission for the purpose of formulating plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of a civic auditorium, including an Inaugural Hall of Presidents and a music, fine arts, and mass communications center.

The Commission would be composed of 21 members as follows: 7 persons appointed by the President of the United States, 7 persons by the President of the Senate, and 7 persons appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Auditorium Commission would be vested with the following functions:

(1) To consider a suitable site for the civic auditorium referred to in subsection (a);

(2) Procure such plans and designs and make such surveys and estimates of the cost thereof as it deems advisable;

(3) Endeavor particularly to formulate a method of financing the project on a self-liquidating basis; and

(4) Make a report to the President and to the Congress, together with its recommendations, by February 1, 1956.

The Commission is authorized to accept in its discretion from any source, public or private, money and property to be used in carrying out its functions under this act.

The Commission is authorized to avail itself of the assistance and advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capital Planning Commission, the National Capital Regional Planning Council, the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Recreation Board, and the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, which shall upon request render such assistance and advice.

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $25,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

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Calendar No. 632

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 627

AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO FIX RATES OF COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CERTAIN EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1739]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1739) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix rates of compensation of members of certain examining and licensing boards and commissions, and for other purposes, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is set forth by sections as follows:

Section 1 would authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix the rate of compensation or honorarium to be paid to members of examining and licensing boards, commissions, and committees (now incorporated in the Department of Occupations Professions); to cause all funds collected by such boards, commissions, and committees for holding examinations and issuing licenses to be deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia, and would allow any member of such board, commission, or committee to receive his honorarium as well as any retired pay, retirement compensation, or annuity to which such member may be entitled on account of previous service rendered to the United States or District of Columbia governments.

Section 2 sets forth the acts under which the boards, commissions, and committees have been established to which this bill shall apply, and such boards, commissions, and committees are as follows:

Board of Accountancy
Board of Barber Examiners for the District of Columbia
Board of Dental Examiners
Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects
Board of Examiners of Steam and Other Operating Engineers

Board of Examiners of Veterinary Medicine
Board of Optometry
Board of Pharmacy
Board of Podiatry Examiners
Commission on Licensure to Practice the Healing Art in the District of Columbia
District of Columbia Board of Cosmetology
District of Columbia Board of Registration of Professional Engineers
District Boxing Commission
Electrical Examining Board
Motion Picture Operators' Examining Board
Nurses' Examining Board
Plumbing Board
Real Estate Commission
Undertakers' Examining Committee

Section 3 provides for refund of license, certificate or registration fees upon application therefor. There have been cases when an applicant has paid his fee, and while waiting to sit for an examination has been called into the armed service. Under existing law, the fee could not be refunded.

Section 4 authorizes the Commissioners to fix and change the license period. This is an administrative expedient which would permit flexibility by the Department of Occupations and Professions and allow the Department to stagger the period so as not to have too many of them fall due at one time.

Section 5 is clarifying language to conform to Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952.

Section 6 authorizes appropriations out of District revenues of amounts necessary to administer the acts under which the several boards, commissions, and committees were established.

The rates of compensation which are now being paid to the members of these boards, commissions, and committees are not on a comparable basis. For example, the members of the Board of Barber Examiners receive $20 a day; the members of the Board of Dental Examiners receive $14.33 a day; the members of the District of Columbia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers receive $25 a day, and the members of the Board of Examiners and Registrars of Architects receive $10 a day.

The requirement of the bill that all funds collected for examinations and issuance of licenses by the boards and commissions be deposited to the credit of the District and that funds necessary for the expenses of administering the acts will make possible better control and facilitate accounting for receipts and expenditures.

The bill was requested by and has the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

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Calendar No. 633

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 628

EXEMPTING FROM TAXATION CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS, U. S. A. NATIONAL MEMORIAL, INC., IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1741]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1741) to exempt from taxation certain property of the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A. National Memorial, Inc., in the District of Columbia, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to grant to the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A. National Memorial, Inc., tax exemptions on certain real estate owned in the District of Columbia; namely lot 131 in square 153 and part of lot number 73 in square 153.

The tax exemption would apply so long as the property is owned and occupied by that organization and is not used for commercial purposes.

Such an exemption was granted in the 73d Congress, Public Law 335, to the American Legion; in the 79th Congress, Public Law 380, to the Disabled American Veterans; in the 82d Congress, Public Law 421, to the American Veterans of World War II, and in the 83d Congress, Public Law 510, to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in the District of Columbia.

The loss of revenue from annual real estate taxes on this property, under present valuation, amounts to $988.98.

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Calendar No. 634

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 629

REPEALING THE REQUIREMENT THAT PUBLIC UTILITIES ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MUST SUBMIT ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2176]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2176) to repeal the requirement that public utilities engaged in the manufacture and sale of electricity in the District of Columbia must submit annual reports to Congress, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to repeal existing law that requires any public utilities company, association, or corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of electricity for illuminating or heating or power purposes, or either, in the District of Columbia to submit annual reports to Congress. The law requiring the filing of these reports was adopted March 2, 1907. Since that time, however, Congress has delegated the supervision of public service corporations such as the Potomac Electric Power Co., to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, created by law in 1913, and to the Federal Power Commission by a law enacted in 1938.

In addition to monthly and other reports, the Potomac Electric Power Co. is required to file annual reports of a voluminous and detailed nature with the Public Utilities Commission, and is also required to file certain reports with the Federal Power Commission, the Maryland Public Service Commission, the Virginia State Corporation Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The reports to Congress are now required to include a list of the names of the shareholders, a requirement which makes the report voluminous, and which is believed to be without a useful purpose and mere surplusage under present conditions. A committee of

Congress can, of course, secure these lists from a utility company whenever the information is desired. The reports are public documents and as such are available for public examination under the rules and regulations of each of the regulatory agencies.

Public Law 90 of the 83d Congress repealed a similar statutory provision with respect to any association or corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of gas for illuminating and fuel purposes in the District of Columbia.

The Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia has no objection to this legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law in the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(34 STAT. 1134)

[*Provided*, That any company, association or corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of electricity for illuminating or heating or power purposes, or either, in the District of Columbia, through its president or other duly authorized officer, shall make a sworn statement to Congress annually, on or before the first day of February in each year. Said report shall contain a detailed statement of the condition of the business of said company, association or corporation for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding, and such statement shall set forth the actual cost and also present value of the property of such company, association or corporation used in the conduct of its business, the amount of paid-up capital stock, the amount and character of the indebtedness of such company, association, or corporation, the amount and cost of materials used in making electricity, the quantity of electricity manufactured, the quantity of electricity sold, the amount received per annum for each public arc light, the amount received per kilowatt for each public incandescent light, the average price received per annum for each arc light furnished to others than the public, the varying discounts allowed to consumers using arc lights during a part of or the entire night, the average price charged per kilowatt for incandescent lights furnished to others than the public, with the varying discounts, and the price charged per kilowatt hour for power or heat furnished, and the gross revenues from each source, the revenues from all other sources, the extensions and improvements made in the plant and works, the actual cost of the same, the amount expended for labor, the amount set aside for depreciation, the amount set aside for insurance and renewals, the amount paid out of earnings for betterments, the amount paid for betterments from other sources, the amount set aside and paid in interest and dividends, the surplus after paying the operating expenses and fixed charges, the statement of the operating expenses to be itemized and classified as is done by other public utility corporations in the District of Columbia, the names of the stockholders and the amount of stock held in such company, association or corporation by each of them on December thirty-first next preceding the date of such report. Any such company, association or corporation, not later than the fourth day of December in the year nineteen hundred and seven, shall make to Congress a sworn report in accordance with the requirements of this provision and showing the condition of its business as near as its present method of bookkeeping will permit for the year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and six.]

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Calendar No. 635

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 630

REPEALING THE PROHIBITION AGAINST THE DECLARATION OF STOCK DIVIDENDS BY PUBLIC UTILITIES OPERATING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2177]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2177) to repeal the prohibition against the declaration of stock dividends by public utilities operating in the District of Columbia, after full consideration, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 1, after line 11, insert a new section as follows:

SEC 2. Paragraph 73 of section 8 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and for other purposes" approved March 4, 1913, (Section 43–802, D. C. Code; 37 Stat. 990), be amended to read as follows: "That no public utility shall hereafter issue any stocks, stock certificates, bonds, mortgages, or any other evidences of indebtedness payable in more than one year from date, or pay any stock, bond or scrip dividend, until it shall have first obtained the certificate of the commission showing authority for such issue from the commission."

The purpose of this bill is to repeal paragraph 75 of the act creating the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia, approved March 4, 1913. This paragraph provides that "no public utility shall declare any stock, bond, or scrip dividend or divide the proceeds of the sale of any stock, bond, or scrip among its stockholders." The proposed bill would repeal this provision, but the committee is of the opinion that a stock dividend would still require approval of the Public Utilities Commission under the provisions of paragraph 73. However, to remove any doubt as to such authority, the above amendment has been recommended.

Repeal of the provision in question will enable the various public utilities to improve their capital structure, when appropriate, by add-

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ing flexibility to their future operations. The utilities serving Washington face continued financing programs of large magnitude, which are required by the necessity for additional capital funds to enable them to install the physical facilities required to serve the expanding population of this area. It is believed that their financing transactions can be improved to a great extent if the prohibition against the declaration of stock dividends is eliminated.

The Public Utilities Commission has approved this legislation, as amended.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law in the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(37 STAT. 990)

Par. 73. That no public utility shall hereafter issue any stocks, stock certificates, bonds, mortgages, or any other evidences of indebtedness payable in more than one year from date, *or pay any stock, bond or scrip dividend*, until it shall have first obtained the certificate of the commission showing authority for such issue from the commission.

* * * * * * *

[Par. 75. That no public utility shall declare any stock, bond, or scrip dividend or divide the proceeds of the sale of any stock, bond, or scrip among its stockholders.]

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Calendar No. 636

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 631

REVIVING SECTION 3 OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOL FOOD SERVICES ACT

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 665]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 665) to revive section 3 of the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act, after full consideration, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to revive section 3 of the act establishing a Department of Food Services in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia (Public Law 159, 82d Cong.), and to repeal section 3 of the act increasing the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia (Public Law 207, 82d Cong.).

Prior to the act of October 8, 1951, which established the Department of Food Services in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, persons that worked in the school lunchrooms were employed by the principals of the respective schools. Because the principals administered the operation of the cafeterias, the employees were not considered eligible for retirement benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act, nor were they deemed eligible for social-security benefits, inasmuch as the Social Security Administration ruled that the public-school cafeteria operation was quasi-public in nature and could not be included under the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The act of October 8, 1951 (Public Law 159) contained therein a section which provided that any such person who becomes an employee of the Department of Food Services in the public schools could have such prior service treated as Government service for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act. Each such person would be required to make deposits covering such service to the same extent

he would have made deposits had he been an employee of the Government.

Section 3 of Public Law 159, as set forth above, was repealed by section 3 of Public Law 207, 82d Congress, approved October 25, 1951, and at the present time, persons who were employed in the public-school cafeterias and who have become employees of the Government, would not be permitted to count the service rendered in the school cafeterias prior to the time the cafeterias were taken over by the Government. It is felt by the committee that this is entirely inequitable for those employees.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law in the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 159, 82D CONGRESS

SEC. 3. Service rendered by any person for salary or wages as an employee of any cafeteria or lunchroom operated in the public school buildings of the District during any period prior to the date when such cafeteria or lunchroom is placed under the office of central management shall, if and when such person becomes an employee of the Department of Food Services, be deemed to be service rendered for the government of the District of Columbia for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended, to be computed in accordance with section 5 of such Act: Provided, That such person shall make deposits covering such service as provided in section 9 of such Act: And provided further, That any such person may elect to make such deposits in installments in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of such Act.

PUBLIC LAW 207, 82D CONGRESS

[SEC. 3. (a) Public Law 159, Eighty-second Congress, is hereby amended by striking out section 3 thereof.

[(b) This section shall be effective October 8, 1951.]

SEC. 4. (a) This Act shall become effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1951.

(b) No retroactive compensation or salary shall be payable by reason of the enactment of this Act in the case of any individual not in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid a retired officer or employee for services rendered during the period beginning with the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1951, and ending with the date of his retirement.

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Calendar No. 637

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 632

EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HOSPITAL CENTER AND FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 666]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 666) to extend the period of authorization of appropriations for the hospital center and facilities in the District of Columbia, after full consideration, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to amend the act of August 7, 1946, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, to authorize the making of grants for hospital facilities to private agencies in the District of Columbia, to provide a basis for repayment to the Government by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," so that the period during which appropriations may be made to carry out the provisions of the act is extended from June 30, 1955 to June 30, 1957.

This measure does not involve the expenditure of any funds. It would remove a technical objection to the consideration of subsequent requests for appropriations, within the amount originally authorized, by extending the period of authorization of appropriations.

This bill has the approval of the General Services Administration and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the letter from Hon. Edmund F. Mansure, Administrator, General Services Administration, requesting this legislation, is made a part of this report:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1955.

Re amendment of law—D. C. Hospital Center.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is enclosed for referral to the appropriate committee of the United States Senate a draft bill "To extend the period of authorization of appropriations for the hospital center and facilities in the District of Columbia".

The proposed bill is part of the legislative program for 1955 of the General Services Administration. It does not involve the expenditure of any funds. It removes a technical objection to the consideration of subsequent requests for appropriations, within the amount originally authorized, by extending from June 30, 1955 to June 30, 1957, the period of authorization of appropriations.

Authorization of appropriations of $35 million for the period ending June 30, 1952, for the construction of a hospital center and the making of grants for hospital facilities in the District of Columbia was contained in section 6 of the act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 897). By the act of June 28, 1952 (66 Stat. 288) the period was extended to June 30, 1955.

An administrative limitation of $21,700,000 was established on the total authorization for the purpose of construction of the hospital center. The sum of $2,200,000 was appropriated for the purpose by the Independent Offices Appropriations Acts of 1948 and 1949 (61 Stat. 595, 62 Stat. 184), and a contract authorization of $19,500,000 was made by the latter act. An appropriation of $4,500,000 was made by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1955 (68 Stat. 682) to liquidate a portion of the contract authorization.

On November 10, 1954, contracts were awarded to the Standard Construction Co., Inc., and Westinghouse Electric Corp., Elevator Division, respectively, for the construction of the hospital center and installation of the elevators.

During 1955 this Agency will seek an appropriation of $9,700,000, to be available for the fiscal year 1956, to liquidate an additional portion of the contract authorization. During 1956 this Agency will seek an appropriation of $5,300,000, to be available during the fiscal year 1957, to complete liquidation of the contract authorization.

During the fiscal year 1955 this Agency will also seek a further appropriation of $1,610,000 for grant purposes, which is within the amount originally authorized for appropriation, occasioned by the addition of the Georgetown University Hospital to the list of facilities eligible for assistance.

Section 6 of the amended act should accordingly be further amended to conform with the proposed making of appropriations for hospital purposes during the fiscal year 1956 and, to take care of any delay which may occur at the end of that year, during fiscal year 1957.

Favorable consideration is therefore urged of the extension of the period of authorization for appropriations from June 30, 1955, to June 30, 1957.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

EDMUND F. MANSURE, *Administrator.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law in the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(60 STAT. 897; 66 STAT. 288)

SEC. 6. For carrying out the purposes of this Act, including administrative expenses, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated during the period ending [June 30, 1955] *June 30, 1957*, the sum of $35,000,000 to be appropriated at such times and in such amounts as the Congress shall determine.

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Calendar No. 638

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 633

AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO DESIGNATE EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT TO PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY IN AND ON THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF ANY INSTITUTION LOCATED UPON PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR DISTRICT SANITORIUMS, HOSPITALS, TRAINING SCHOOLS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1275]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1275) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate employees of the District to protect life and property in and on the buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of the District of Columbia acquired by the United States for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions, after full consideration, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 5, strike the word "or" and insert in lieu thereof "of".

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate employees of the District as special policemen to protect life and property in and on buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of the District of Columbia, acquired by the United States for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools, and other institutions.

For some time there have been incidents of vandalism, thefts, trespassing, and assaults at several of the institutions operated by the District on land outside of the District of Columbia. The persons in charge of the institutions have to call the State or county police or the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make the necessary arrests. The State and county police are not authorized to go into some of the

institutions and the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not open at night. There is no police protection when it is most needed.

Title to the several tracts of land on which these institutions are located has been taken in the United States pursuant to specific acts of Congress. Congress has made appropriations for the building of the institutions and their maintenance each year and has given the District authority to administer and operate them.

In the past there has been considerable difficulty in arranging for confinement, board, and lodging for persons arrested on the grounds or buildings of such institutions prior to taking them before a committing magistrate. To solve this and other problems, section 5 of the bill authorizes the Commissioners to enter into agreements with any of the States or any political subdivision thereof for the confinement, board, and lodging of any person who has been arrested under the provisions of section 1 of the bill, until he can be brought before the proper committing magistrate or to the United States commissioner of the district where the offense occurred, to "be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense" (U. S. C., 1952 edition, title 18, ch. 203, sec. 3041).

A similar bill, S. 2687, passed the Senate in the 83d Congress.

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Calendar No. 639

84TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 634

REQUIRING A PREMARITAL EXAMINATION OF ALL APPLICANTS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JUNE 22, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCNAMARA, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 182]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 182) to require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in the District of Columbia, after full consideration, reports favorably thereon with amendments, and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 4, line 6, immediately after the period insert the following sentence:

Any person who by law is validly able to obtain a marriage license in the District of Columbia shall be deemed capable of giving consent to any examinations and tests required by this Act.

Page 5, line 17, redesignate section 6 as section 7, and insert a new section 6 to read as follows:

SEC. 6. As used in this Act the terms "Health Department" and "Health Department of the District of Columbia" shall mean the Health Department of the District of Columbia, or the office, offices, agency, or agencies succeeding to the functions of the Health Department of the District of Columbia pursuant to the Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952; and the terms "Director of Public Health of the District of Columbia" and "health officer" shall mean the Director of Public Health of the District of Columbia or the officer or officers succeeding to his functions pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952.

The purpose of this bill is to require the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, before issuing any marriage license, to require from each party a certificate from a physician licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy, stating that he or she has submitted to a test for the discovery of syphillis, and that either or both parties are not infected with syphilis, or are not in a stage thereof

which may become communicable to the marital partner. Provision is made for two forms: a physician's certificate to be filed with the clerk of the court, and a premarital laboratory report to be made available to the physician, but not to be made a part of the physician's certificate, which states the result of the tests. The laboratory report is to be held in confidence by the physician and by the Health Department.

The bill requires that the test must be made within 30 days prior to the issuance of any marriage license, and the license shall be valid for 30 days after the date of its issuance. In the case of an emergency or other cause shown by affidavit or other proof, a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia may make an order dispensing with the filing of such a certificate, or extending the 30-day period following the examination to a maximum period of 90 days after the examination, within which the marriage license remains valid. The order must be accompanied by a memorandum in writing from the judge, reciting his reasons for granting the order.

The penalty for misrepresentation by any physician, laboratory, representative, or any other person, is $500 fine, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both.

There are 39 States that have premarital examination laws, as follows:

Alabama	Louisiana	Oklahoma
California	Maine	Oregon
Colorado	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Michigan	Rhode Island
Delaware	Missouri	South Dakota
Florida	Montana	Tennessee
Georgia	Nebraska	Texas
Idaho	New Hampshire	Utah
Illinois	New Jersey	Vermont
Indiana	New York	Virginia
Iowa	North Carolina	West Virginia
Kansas	North Dakota	Wisconsin
Kentucky	Ohio	Wyoming

The purpose of the amendment to section 3 (b) is explained as follows: Under the law of the District of Columbia, a female person who has reached the age of 18 years, while still a minor under the common law, may enter into marriage without the consent of her parents. Whether such a female minor is able to give consent to have the tests made which are required by the bill presents a question which the amendment would resolve.

It is estimated that the additional cost for laboratory examinations by the District of Columbia Health Department will be approximately $9,360 per year.

This bill has the approval of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

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